PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette. MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,073.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
Richest in Cream
UNTOUCHED BY HAND

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA,

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday 2-30 P.M. 1907.				
13th Apr.	CHINA	7912		
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th "	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6899
11th "	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6932
25th "	PERSIA	7951		
1st June	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
8th "	PENINSULAR	5294		
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd "	OCEANA	6510		
29th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6526
6th July	EGYPT	7912		
13th "	ORIENTAL	5284	DEVANHA	8002
20th "	ARABIA	7903		
27th "	PERSIA	7951	MOOLTAN	9621
3rd Aug.	CHINA	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals Sailing at Ports *en route*,

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

BOMBAY, 11TH APRIL, 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	18th Apr. 1907.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,384	Guionnet	16th May "
YARRA	4,142	Casanova	13th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "
DUMRA	5,686	Boyer	8th Aug "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	5th Sept "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Oct. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	27th Apr. 1907.
DUMRA	5,686	Boyer	25th May "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	22nd June "

For further Particulars apply to
L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

MARCH 1st, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,
From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO
LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA);
LIVERPOOL and other Ports
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Single. Rs.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Return. Rs.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Single. Rs.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Return. Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Single. Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	53	980	450	700	300	590
Liverpool	550	900	472	730	420	640
London viâ Marseilles (overland.)	600	†950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	"	40	"	40	"

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.
The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

Class	Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
‡*	City of London	5,547	Mar. 1	Mar. 13	Mar. 20	Apl. 16
†	Sutton Hall	4,499	" 19	Apl. 2	" 14	" 21
†	Wigmore Hall	3,314	" 11	Mar. 25	" 6	" 13
‡	City of Agra	4,808	Apl. 19	Apl. 29	May 11	May 18
†	City of Glasgow	6,497	" 29	May 10	" 21	" 28
*	Trafford Hall	3,331	May 25	June 8	June 19	June 24

‡ Constitute the Express Service.
† Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.
—Sails direct from Bombay.
‡ Carries also second saloon passengers.
For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 15th Apl.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 11th Apl.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 19th Apl.	7 a.m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on MONDAY, 22nd April, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbar, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 18th April, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SEALDA," 5,382 tons, on or about 13th April.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 18th April calling at Aden, Mombassa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

11th April, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcovich	16th May.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st July.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Aug.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Oct.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
† VORWAERTS	5990	R. Collelani	20th April.
* PERSIA	5895	P. Cragliotto	25th May.
* TRIESTE	5095	D. Mistrorigo	24th June.
* F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,080 or £72.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	25th April.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street. Fort, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE.
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Apr 1907.
D. RALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	13th May "
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	E. Gucchi	15th June "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Apr. 1907.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Deledo	17th May "
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th June "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO,
Agent.
No. 59, HORNBY ROAD.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

SHIPPING.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
* GENERAL	2331	Mühbaner	19th April 1907

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast Ports, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 19TH MARCH, 1907.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY, SHIPPING & PASSENGER AGENTS,
Hornby Row, BOMBAY & KARACHI, Bunder Road
CLEARING DEPARTMENT.

GOODS, PACKAGES & Parcels arriving from abroad cleared through Customs & despatched upcountry or delivered locally with promptitude and economy. Shipping documents and Invoices should be sent to us as soon as possible to avoid delays and demurrage.

Special low Contract Rates to regular Clients and Merchants.

PASSENGERS MET on arrival and assisted in clearing baggage through Customs.

LETTERS, PARCELS, TELEGRAMS for expected friends received and delivered FREE of charge.

MAXIMUM of SPEED & MINIMUM TROUBLE GUARANTEED. Correspondence invited and full particulars supplied by return post.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL

Of all Dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., Ld., BOMBAY

SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

SCALP DISEASE & ECZEMA CURED

Suffered More Than Six Months with Scalp and was Fast Losing His Hair—A Member of Family Afflicted with Eczema on Hands.

TWO COMPLETE CURES BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"I have great pleasure in giving particulars of two complete cures derived from the use of the Cuticura Remedies.

"In my own case, for more than six months I was suffering from disorder on my scalp and in consequence was fast losing my hair. I was advised to give Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment a trial, which I luckily did. I adopted the treatment prescribed and at the end of one month was completely cured. This was at the beginning of 1905. Since that time my head has been restored to its normal state, and no further outbreak has occurred, and whenever I have had the opportunity I always recommend the Cuticura Remedies.

"A member of our family periodically suffered for nearly ten years from dry eczema on the hands. The fingers and palms split and cracked everywhere at the slightest movement. At such periods they were most painful as well as quite useless, and gloves were always obliged to be worn. Every possible remedy was tried, besides medical advice, blood mixtures, ointment, soaps, etc., some of which gave slight relief for a time, but never permanently. Finally, she was advised to try Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, which we are thankful to say effected a complete cure, as she has had no recurrence of the trouble for the last three years. We are most happy to testify to the efficacy of the Cuticura Remedies in similar cases. You are at perfect liberty to make use of above testimonials. Edward Allen, 65 Denmark Road, South Norwood, S. E., Eng., March 26, 1906."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment to heal the skin, and Cuticura Pills (Chocolate Coated, vial of 60) to purify the blood. A Single Set often cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; London, Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, Roberts, 5 Rue de la Paix. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props

Mailed Free, "How to Cure Disfiguring Humours."

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

18 SECOND-HAND PIANOS
TO BE CLEARED.

IN GOOD CONDITION.

BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS.

BUILT FOR THE INDIAN CLIMATE.

We would invite anyone requiring a good Piano, exceptionally cheap, to call at our Saloon without delay, since the prices at which we intend to dispose of these 18 instruments will ensure their Speedy Sale.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR
Bluthner and Schiedmayer and Soehne Pianos,
BOMBAY & POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Ld.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

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Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

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OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

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D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

Horlick's Malted Milk

THE HIGHEST TYPE OF COMPLETE MILK.
FAR MORE DIGESTIBLE THAN ORDINARY COW'S MILK.

IN CARE, ANXIETY AND BROKEN REST THERE IS NOTHING SO SOOTHING.

Malted Milk contains all the nutritious elements of malted barley and wheat in combination with pure, rich cow's milk. It is good for all ages, both in and out of health, and especially for Infants, Children, Convalescents and the Aged. It is economical in use, and keeps indefinitely in any climate.

Always Ready. No Cooking Required.

Sold in two sizes by all Agents in India, Burmah and Ceylon; and Horlick's Food Company, 34, Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
ENGINEERS,
Culwell Works, WOLVERHAMPTON, Eng.
MAKERS OF PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
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MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

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Codes: OWN & ABC (5th Edition).

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Gold Capsule.
SECOND TO NONE.
Obtainable Everywhere.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Ag. Manager.*

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BANKERS AND AGENTS.
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BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance
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16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, *London Managers.*

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BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

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SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (Messrs. Tata and Sons, Bombay.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq. (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£ 135,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 20,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.
RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,393,585·99

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Manila.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	City of Mexico.	San Francisco.
HongKong.	Shangai	Washington, D.C
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton.
Cebu.	Penang.	Monterey.
	Panama.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application,

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager
BOMBAY OFFICE.
42|48 Church Gate Street

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... " 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... " 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND ..... " 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ..... " 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tichiing	KOBE
Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu (Hawaii)	Peking	Dairen (Dalny)	Bombay
	Newchwang	Fengtien	
	Chefoo	Liaoyang	

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Rockhow.
Bombay.	Bangkok.	Shanghai.
Karachi.	Singapore.	Tientsin.
Calcutta.	Kwala Lumpor.	Hankow.
Madras.	Penang.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Colombo.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
Malacca.	Cebu (Phillippines).	
Shanghai (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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SKETCHES IN MAFEKING AND EAST AFRICA.
By Major-General R. S. S. Baden Powell, C.B. With numerous Illustrations. Rs. 18-0.

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By A. C. Benson, Author of "From a College Window." Rs. 6-9.

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By Mrs. C. W. Earle, Author of "Pot-Pourri from a Surrey Garden." Rs. 6-9.

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By Ian Malcolm. With 50 Illustrations. Rs. 9-3.

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By Lieutenant-General Sir Ian Hamilton, K.C.B. With numerous Maps and Illustrations. Rs. 15-12.

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By His Excellency Lieutenant-General Frederich Von Bernhardi. With an introduction by Lieutenant-General Sir John French, K.C.M.G. Rs. 9-3.

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By Field Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C. With Portraits and Illustrations. Rs. 12-0.

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Peggy the Pilgrim. By G. B. Burgin.
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Exton Manor. By Archibald Marshall.

AMUSEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.
MR. EDWARD BRANSCOMBE'S
WESTMINSTER GLEE AND CONCERT PARTY.
Received with unbounded Enthusiasm by a RECORD HOUSE.
Saturday, April 13th,
at 9-30 p. m.
Prices Rs. 4, 3, 2 and Re. 1.
SPECIAL MATINEE.
SATURDAY, APRIL 13 AT 5 P.M.
PRICES Rs. 4, 3 and 2, Children half price to all parts.
PLAN at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
OF
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.
5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES
KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.
Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.
Apply to—
GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.
DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the same of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Re. 3-8. Gold, Re. 35.
MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

UNIVERSAL SCISSORS,
18 Tools ingeniously combined in 1, Rs. 3.
J. G. GAJJAR & CO.,
SHAMJEE STREET, MARKET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per "HANSA" Line Steamer "HOHENFELS," from Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp and London, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Steamer, and requested to TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Victoria Dock.
The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, as per clause in the Bills of Lading, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Surveys will be granted on goods removed from the Landing Shed.
Unless Consignees of CARGO IN BAGS prefer their Claims for Damage or Shortage within three days after the discharge of their respective goods, no survey will be granted.
GLADE & Co.,
Agents, Hansa Line of Steamers.
BOMBAY, 11th April, 1907.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

THE attention of JURYMEN is directed to the PRELIMINARY JURY LISTS, PUBLISHED in the Government Gazette of TO-DAY.
Suggestions for alterations or corrections in the said Lists should be sent in writing to the Clerk of the Crown or the Undersigned, before THURSDAY, the 18th Instant.
T. W. CUFFE,
Sheriff of Bombay.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 11TH APRIL 1907.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that on MONDAY next, the 15th Instant, at 3 P.M. (B. T.), 350 SHARES of the QUEEN'S MILL COMPANY, LIMITED, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Undersigned, as Mortgagee thereof, on account and at the risk of Hyderalli Cassamji Sons & Co., at the Office of the Undersigned in the Raja Bahadur Motilal's Mansions, Hammum Street. Dated this 11th day of April.
SHIVLAL MOTILAL.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 50 per Share for the half year ending 31st day of December, 1906, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, 23rd, Church Gate Street, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 10th idem.
J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
BOMBAY, 10TH APRIL, 1907.

THE JUBILEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND, at the Rate of Rs. 45 per Share for the half year ending 31st December, 1906, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, 23, Church Gate Street, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company, on the 10th idem.
READYMONEY JEEJEEBHOY & CO.
Agents.
BOMBAY, 10TH April, 1907.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association, will be held in the rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, on FRIDAY, 19th April, 1907, at 5-30 P. M. (Standard Time), to transact the following business :—
(1). To receive the Report of the Committee for the year 1906.
(2). To elect a Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Association, and Members of the Committee for the year 1907.
(3). To amend Rules VII and XIV of the Association in accordance with the printed Notice issued to Members and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.
By Order of the Committee,
J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.
BOMBAY, 11TH APRIL, 1907.

THE HYDERABAD INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 2ND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Hyderabad Office, on Friday, the 19th April 1907, at 5 P. M., to transact the following business :—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1906.
2. To appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration.
By order of the Board of Directors,
THATTEY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
HYDERABAD, 30TH MARCH, 1907.
N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th day of April, 1907, to the 3rd day of May, 1907, both days inclusive.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 31st December 1906 at the rate Rupees (200) Two Hundred per whole Share, and Rupees (100) One Hundred per Half Share, will, on production of Share Certificates, be paid at the Office of the Company, on and after MONDAY the 15th day of April 1907, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 P.M., to those Shareholders whose names will have stood on the Register of the Company on the 7th Instant.
By Order of the Board,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Agents,
THE SHOLAPOOR S. & W. Co., LD.
TAMARIND LANE, FORT,
BOMBAY, 11TH APRIL, 1907.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

WRITTEN APPLICATIONS for the APPOINTMENT of a MUNICIPAL AUDITOR, under Section 136 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888, will be received by the undersigned up to 5 P.M. on the 22nd day of April, 1907. The appointment will be for the official year ending 31st March, 1908, but will be renewable annually at the pleasure of the Corporation. The maximum remuneration payable is Rs. 5,000 per annum.
Applicants should state age and qualifications and remuneration expected, and send *copies only* of certificates.
R. P. MASANI,
Ag. Municipal Secretary.
BOMBAY, 23RD MARCH, 1907.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING Co., LD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SWADESHI CLOTH.
FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as :—
Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akh Bakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins Handkerchiefs, Lhecks, Thana Cloth, Suzi, Hunting Cloth, Khakee Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.
HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz : Seamless Hose, Socks, Gurnseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.
THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz : Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c.
☞ GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from
SHETH LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
Salesman,
GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.
Head Office, Ganeshwadi.
BRANCHES :—Sitaram Building, Bombay
" —Samuel Street, Bombay,
" —71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selecting and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 6313, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COMBRIDGE,
BOMBAY.

REFERENCE.

	R. a.
CASSELL'S CABINET CYCLOPÆDIA, Concise and Comprehensive. Illustrated. 1358 pages	5 10
DICTIONARY OF PHRASE AND FABLE, giving the Derivation, Source, or Origin of Common Phrases, Allusions, and words that have a Tale to Tell. By Rev. E. Cobham Brewer	7 14
THE NUTTALL ENCYCLOPÆDIA of Universal Information	2 10
SYNONYMS DISCRIMINATED. A Dictionary of Synonymous Words in the English Language, Illustrated with Quotations from Standard Writers. By Chas. John Smith	4 8
A DICTIONARY OF ENGLISH SYNONYMES, and Synonymous or Parallel Expressions. By Richard Soule	5 10
SMITH'S SMALLER CLASSICAL DICTIONARY, of Biography, Mythology and Geography. Illustrated...	5 10
THE SLANG DICTIONARY. Etymological, Historical and Anecdotal...	4 14
ENQUIRE WITHIN EVERYTHING. Enlarged and Revised	2 3
MANUAL OF SCIENTIFIC TERMS. Pronouncing, Etymological and Explanatory. By James Stormonth...	5 10
CHAMBERS'S CONCISE GAZETTEER of the World. Topographical, Statistical, Historical, Pronouncing. 1906	5 4
STORMONTH'S ETYMOLOGICAL AND PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY of the English Language, including Scientific Terms...	4 6
SKEAT'S CONCISE ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY of the English Language	4 2
CHAMBERS'S TWENTIETH CENTURY DICTIONARY. Pronouncing, Explanatory, Etymological; Compound Phrases, Technical Terms, Colloquialisms, and copiously Illustrated	2 10
SPIERS' NOUVEAN DICTIONNAIRE GENERAL Anglais-Francois. With Supplement. 2 vols.	18 6
CASSELL'S NEW FRENCH DICTIONARY, French-English—English-French. Edited by James Boielle, B. A. Newly revised by de V. Payen-Payne. Cheap Edition, 12 30 p.p. ...	2 10
CASSELL'S NEW GERMAN DICTIONARY. By Karl Breul, M. A. ... ...Cloth	6 9
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MELZI-ITALIAN ENGLISH AND ENGLISH ITALIAN DICTIONARY. Commercial, Scientific, Technical, Military and Nautical Terms	5 4

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
BOOK-SELLERS, etc.,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of Building Plots, situate at Chawpati, advertised to take place on Wednesday, the 17th instant, is POSTPONED until further Notice.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.
The property of a gentleman consisting of sofas, chairs, tables, bentwood chairs, iron single and double bedsteads, copying press, surgery instruments, etc.
AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)
1 handsome strong Second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 Second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature office brougham in very good order.
1 Grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Bay pony, quiet in harness.
1 English built rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 handsome strong vis-a-vis with bay waler horse and harness.
1 black waler mare, 15 hands, about 6 years old, has been hundred with Bombay hounds.
1 steam car, fitted Sirdar Buffer tyres, and complete with canopy.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

On MONDAY the 15th instant, at 4-30 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at The New Mofussil Co.'s Jatha Colaba, by their order and on account and risk of Messrs. Gordhundas Nathoobhoy & Co :—
200 bales fully Good machine ginned Khandesh Cotton, marked G—B.S.S.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF PHOTO MATERIALS, Handkerchieves and Rubber Tyred Bicycle Wheels.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:—
Ex. s. s. "Egypt."
B. & Co.—1 to 4—4 cases Photo materials.
Ex. s. s. "Aston Hall."
105—102-3—2 cases handkerchieves.
Ex. s. s. "Oriental."
A. R.—1-8—8 packages rubber-tyred Bicycle wheels.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LIBRARY, &c.

On TUESDAY, the 16th Instant at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Exmailji Building Fort, opposite the Opium Ware house and next to the John Robert & Co., the valuable library, brand new set of Encyclopaedia Brittanica, 10th edition, set of International library, Law and other Engineering books, library press chairs, table &c. &c., the property of Professor H. R. Sharp, Principal Elphinstone College.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on top floor of the Paper Currency Office, Meadows Street, Fort, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture by Roberts and others, such as dining table and chairs, sideboard and dumb-waiters, drawing-room Chester field sofas and chairs, rich Brussels and Cambay carpets, large cabinets, hall and table lamps, Singapore cane furniture, glass door show cases, one mahoganized cottage piano by John Broadwood, London, one nearly new Raymond typewriter, glass door book presses, one lot of books one English revolving top large writing table with drawers and master key, valuable table and wall ornaments, one very old Italian bronze figure, rich glassware, Limoges and stone China ware, Japanese tea and coffee sets, very old Sheffield plateware, consisting of candelabra, entree dishes, etc., very old China, Satsuma and Persian vases, jars, bowls, plates and jugs, etc., rich ivory ornaments, rich engravings in maple frames, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, billiard benches, aluminium utensils, China and coir matting, garden pots and tubs, etc., etc., property of Lt.-Col. J. W. Worgan, Esq.
Catalogues will be ready and the property on view four days before the sale.
BENNETT & CO.
BOMBAY, 12TH APRIL, 1907.

"APENTA" REG.
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.
A SPECIFIC
for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.
ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.
RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.
REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it work as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co. Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

WANTED, for the Byculla Club, an English Speaking Head Butler. Apply to THE SECRETARY.

TO BE LET.—A FURNISHED FLAT, 1st. Floor, Overlooking Harbour, for four months from middle of April. Terms, etc., apply to Box No. 409 C/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

CYCLISTS :—If you want complete satisfaction use the PALMER Tyre. The most durable Tyre on the Market. Agents :—WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street.

A "PARKER" Pen makes a good present. Price List on Application.—Agents, EMPIRE TRADING Co., 35, Meadow Street.

PHAETONS and TONGAS, for WATHAR, PANCHGANI, MAHABLESHWAR.—Head Office Wai.—Apply to BAPOO SHERKAR.

FOR SALE.—A BOAT LANDAU, in excellent Condition with Rubber Tyres, almost new. Apply to M. C. FERNANDES & Co., Coach Builders.

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to MESSRS. PRESS & Co., Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay, Fort.

RAVAL & CO., Marble Merchants, Contractors, 13, Bank St., Fort, Bombay. All Marble Works, Plain and Encaustic flooring, Dado white glazed Tiles and Roofing executed promptly at Moderate Prices.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

ANGELICA GLYCERINE SOAP, with a fascinating Violet Perfume, makes woman Beautiful.—KING & CO., Cheapest Picture Framers, Church Gate St., Bombay.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazettee* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

NEVER DESPAIR : ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, PLEURISY and PNEUMONIA INSTANTLY relieved and POSITIVELY cured by "KADI." Dr. A. L. PUSHONG writes from Lucknow :—"Kadi is a sovereign remedy for respiratory diseases, Rs. 1-8.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Medows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Building ex. Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CYCLES.—Centaur, New Hudson, Royal Dover Cycles can be had from their Sole Agents—LAMINGTON CYCLE, Co., 33, Churchgate Street Branch, Colaba Causeway.

MANURE.—Patent Phosphatic Manure at Re. 1 per lb. Nice for roses. Genuine Guano at As. 6 per lb. PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Building, Bombay.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 88 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" " also, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12, Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4. post Rs. 15-12 ; Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively. English Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

EARLY DELIVERY—Arrangements have been made with Messrs. BERNARD BROTHERS of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" to subscribers in the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and Contiguous localities.)

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY EDITION—Issued every Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly Rs. 7 ; Quarterly Rs. 4 Post free.

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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10, Single Copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand : if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 2" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand : if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of rules and Regulations, through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies, places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight annas Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

"LU—LU EYE DROPS. An absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for Sore, inflamed, Red and Weak Eyes, Granulated or Inflamed Lid, Itching and Watering of the eyes, Scales on the lids, Intolerance of light, Corneal Ulcers, and other stubborn affections of the Eye, By an Ophthalmic Surgeon. Re. 1.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

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HARNESS.—Two sets of SINGLE HARNESS, for Horse 15 to 16 hands, in excellent and serviceable condition. Offers will be received by No 8045, Advt Dept, "Bombay Gazette."

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE—Is a small neatly bound BOOK, giving all RATES in Rinds—both Sterling into Rupees and into Sterling, from 1s. 32d. to 1s. 4 32/32d. The Book is found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and valuable tables in general use are now no longer required. The Book adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices. Price :—Re. 2.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOW AVAILABLE.
JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each Special Quotations for large quantities with same of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 12th Instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Northcote House (2nd Floor), next to Taj Mahal Hotel, on Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood artistic design household furniture by Wimbridge, Dewji Canji and others, such as telescopic dining table, mirrored large sideboard, dinner wagon, meatsafe, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, lined plush, handsome cottage piano, book case, teapoys, cabinets, writing table, Chesterfield easy chairs, ivory inlaid teapoys, revolving book case, stand, iron and brass bedsteads, mirrored door almirahs, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, windproof lamps, glassware and crockeryware, platedware by Reed and Barton, etc., the property of J. Meyer, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on Ridge Road Malabar Hill, next to Mr. Lod's Bungalow, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture by Devjee Canjee and others, such as sliding dining table, large mirrored sideboard, dinner wagon chairs, meatsafe, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, inlaid tapestry, cabinets and chiffoniers, marble-top table and teapoys, bedsteads, single and double mirror door almyrahs, clothes-presses, marble-topped dressing and washhand tables, American revolving top office table, fancy drawing room screen, electric fans, sweet-toned ebonised cottage piano, nearly new pianola with 31 rollers, real Persian and Brussel's carpets, old Chinaware, telescopic floor and table lamp, valuable oil paintings, gent's bicycle, perambulator, Treacher's glassware and crockeryware, best platedware, Singer's foot sewing machine, English canaries in cage, carriage clock strikes hour and half hour, Humber motor-car, English-built rubber-tyred vis-a-vis, English-built rubber-tyred Rolli cart, table ornaments, a large collection of choice palms of 100 sorts, ferns, &c., the property of Lt.-Col. J. Crimmin, I.M.S., V.C., Port Health Officer.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.
N. B.—The garden will be sold at 7-30 a. m. the same day.

SALE OF MACHINERY AND PILLARS of the Veerasmagum Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld., damaged by fire and water.

Under instructions from H. Gannon, Esq., the Surveyor, on behalf of the Insurance Offices concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will receive private offers at their Rooms, for the purchase of the following salvage of machinery and pillars salved from the late fire at above Mills, upto SATURDAY, the 27th day of April, 1907.
20 rollers and 20 Flat Cards.
15 single head drawframes and 1 draw frame 3×7
6 stubbers,
8 Intermediates.
16 Rovers.
26 Ring twist frames.
10 Ring weft frames.
4 twist mules,
and salvage of gearing.
Also separate offers will be received for the cast iron pillars.
N.B.—A deposit of Rs. 1,000 should accompany each tender.
For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.
CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 12TH APRIL, 1907.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE,
A rare opportunity for furnishing Drawing Rooms.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction, on Monday, the 15th Instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), in Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite to Mr. Pandole's shop, a large collection of exquisite oil paintings of various sizes specially selected, the property of a gentleman comprising Landscape and Sea Views Landsky view of river Rhine, views of boating, rising and setting of sun cottages, and wind mills mountain and forest views, views of Switzerland and the Alps, &c., &c., by Mulcker, Boscari, Peters, Rogers, Windfelder, Lambelin, Lorenzo, Fielder, Weinan Frank, Sala, Mulla and Reis, the eminent artists of German and Italian Fame in massive gold frames suitable for large drawing rooms.
Also one pair showy large size white long hair French Puddles.
The pictures will be open to view five days before the day of sale and the dogs will be kept open to view every day between 3 to 6 p.m.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES, SHIPS FURNITURE, FITTINGS, BOATS, &c. &c.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell Public Auction, on WEDNESSDAY, the 17th Inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) (about) F & O S N Co's Dockyard, Mazagaon.
A quantity of old stores, ship's requisites, fittings, &c., consisting of old canvas sails, canvas cutting, old flags, old ropes, brass, copper, lead, and wooden fittings, damaged firecloz in bags, old stoves, broken glass and crockeryware, boats, Europe rope, brass fittings, knives, carpets, old wood and iron block, troops mess utensils, leather belting, rubber mats, ironware, and miscellaneous other articles.
Purchasers will have to pay custom's duty, &c., and clear the goods within ten days from the date of auction.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPINGS, &c.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX. of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 26th April, 1907, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot at Carnac Bridge :—
A number of Unclaimed bags of grain and seed and a quantity of sweepings, &c., &c.
MENESSE & Co.
BOMBAY, 12TH April, 1907.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—Dated issues of less than 1 month ; Thereafter for three months, 4 annas each ; Thereafter for every month, 1 anna each. Back numbers are very useful for reference purposes.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

NEW FEATURES.

WILL SHORTLY APPEAR IN THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* :—

CRICKET
EIGHT ARTICLES, BY

P. F. Warner (of Middlesex ; Captain of England) ;
A. A. Lilley (England's greatest wicket-keeper) ;
A. O. Jones (Captain of Notts) ;
A. E. Knight (Leicestershire's chief stay ; an accomplished writer on Cricket).
G. L. Jessop (Captain of Gloucestershire ; has played many times for England) ;
J. T. Tyldesley (of Lancashire ; England's surest bat) ;
B. J. T. Bosanquet (of Middlesex) ;
A. C. MacLaren (Captain of Lancashire).

NOTE.
The articles are bright and attractive to the general reader, and written by men whose names are right to the front in Cricket matters. We have selected for treatment new, practical, and original subjects, and the matter is in every case personal and anecdotal. Mr. Warner led the team which regained our Cricket prestige in Australia ; he has played Cricket in many climes ; Mr. G. L. Jessop, the famous hitter, gives reminiscences of the new style and the old ; Mr. A. A. Lilley, as wicket-keeper, has new views on the present state of Cricket (he is this season to be the worthy recipient of a National testimonial) ; Mr. J. T. Tyldesley, a keen observer and player, writes of games won and lost through forcing the game.

PROGRAMME.

P. F. Warner, The Greatest Game I ever Played in.
A. A. Lilley, How to Brighten Cricket.
A. O. Jones, The Virtue of Hitting Hard and Hitting Often.
J. T. Tyldesley, The Art and Advantage of Forcing the Game.
A. C. MacLaren, How Good Fielding Helps the Bowler.
B. J. T. Bosanquet, The Value of Unorthodox Cricket.
A. E. Knight, The Bowler and the "Sporting" Wicket.
G. L. Jessop, Hitters of To-day and Yesterday.

HUMOUR
New Series of Eight . . . . .
REALLY LAUGHABLE SKETCHES
BY
F. P. Dunne, ("Mr. Dooley.")
Athol Forbes, (Author of "Odd Fish," &c.)
A. St. John Adcock, (Author of "Humours of London Life," &c.)
J. J. Bell, (Author of "Wee McGregor," &c.)
G. B. Burgin, (Author of "Tuxter's Little Maid,"

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sangola, 3,348 tons, Captain P H Stunt sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Gallia, 555 tons, Captain W W Chapman, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Marseilles, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Itola, 3,402 tons, Captain F B Hirst, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Registan, 1,775 tons, Captain T A Scott, arrived in harbour on the 10th instants from Beira, in ballast and 14 deck passengers.

THE Hansa Line steamer Helenfels, 3,437 tons, Captain D Probst, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg and Antwerp, with a general Cargo and explosives.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Chanda, 3,051 tons, Captain J G Tice, will sail to-day for Karachi, with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Elliott and daughter, Mr, Mrs and Miss Penny, Mr King and infant, and Mr Leach, as passengers.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—April 11.

Anchusa	3542	Read
Baron Cawdor	3764	Goudey
Colombo Maru	3920	Homma
Gallia	555	Chapman
Hild	719	Salvesen
Hansalia	1341	Butler
Harperley	3586	Fletcher
Helenfels	3437	Probst
Kefa	810	Moxon
Norbucks	1960	Williams
Oriental	3805	Lowellen
Peninsular	2919	Palmer
Queen Eleanor	2270	Legg
Registan	1775	Scott
Reichsing	1339	Thle
Sharjahan	2868	Davison
Shahnoor	3783	Evans
Sangola	3349	Stunt
Scotsia	3352	Phillips
Shirley	3198	Burns

VESSELS IN DOCK—April 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed	Vessel	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agents.
B	Queensborough	1891	Turcor	Hull	17-4	F M & Co
O & R	Chanda	3051	Tice	Kchi	12-4	M M & Co
F	Jumna	2987	Cunningham	Genoa	16-4	M M & Co
H	Penleo	2451	Foulk	Antwerp	15-4	W & A G & Co
M	Duvanha	4788	Hide	Shanghai	17-4	P & O Co
N	Horsley	3410	Northfell	Manchester	13-4	R A Willis
N	Widow Hall	3133	Morris	Kchi	16-4	K Nixon & Co
P	Caspian	2217	Young	Genoa	20-4	K N & Co

H W P D

Sabarmati		524	Mahomed	Mangalore	12-4	Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	King Hawel	3827	Davies	London	13-4	T Morrison & Co
2	Massilia	3250	Thomson	Liverpool	16-4	W & A G & Co
3	Ischia	3784	Dodero	Shanghai	17-4	F R S N Co
3	R Rubattino	3501	Cucchi	Genoa		F Robattino & Co
4	Ischia	3784	Dodero	Shanghai	17-4	F R S N Co
5	Lawoe	1817	Schonwandt			N F Moir & Co
7	Imperator	3240	Mosca	Trieste	16-4	A Lloyds S N Co
7	Cawdor	3520	Cammell	Calcutta	24-4	M M & Co
9	City of London	3549	Black	Liverpool	16-4	K N & Co
13	Chine		Street	London	13-4	P & O Co
14	Lhasa	942	Mc. Diarmic	Kchi	12-4	M M & Co
15	Alston	3563	Wyatt	Antwerp	20-4	W & G & Co
16	Nidderdale	3791	Alexander	Hull	12-4	W & A G & Co

M W D D

Islami		1604	Newby	R Sea Ports	15-4	B & P S N Co
Kaveri		453	Mohamad	B'nagar	13-4	Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Registan s	Scott	Beira, Mar 28
	Gallia s	Chapman	Marseilles, Mar 21
11	Helenfels s	Probst	Hamburg, Mar 7
	R I M S Margarita s	Kelly	Tuticorin, Mar 28
	Itola s	Hirst	Calcutta, Mar 29

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Caithness s	Taylor	London &c
	Glendhu s	Taylor	Antwerp &c
	City of Karachi s	Snow	Karachi
	Tientsin Maru s	Tibble	Kobe &c
	Thornbeck s	Robron	Rotterdam &c
	Dumra s	Cutbush	Persian Gulf &c
	Rheinfels s	Dirks	Hamburg &c
	Sangola s	Stunt	Calcutta

The steamer Chanda Tice for Karachi, obtained her portclearance yesterday :—

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Registan for Antwerp, &c.
" Harperley for Antwerp, &c.
" Alston for Dunkirk, &c.
" Hild for Bangkok, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Apr	Vessel	From
3	Glan Lindsay	Liverpool
7	Glan Cameron	Pondicherry
8	Nawab	Bombay
8	Tara	Rangoon
9	Palamcotta	Negapatam

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

10	Lawada	Rangoon
11	Bhundara	Calcutta
13	Vindobona	Calcutta
13	Gisela	Trieste
15	Umiazi	Natal
26	Pongola	Calcutta
28	Ceylon Maru	Penang

The dates are approximate only.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Steamer	Names.	From
7	Arewo	H H Garland	London
	City of Athens	J Wilson	Liverpool
	Sanctoria	W Ward	Colombo
	Gobbefals	C Vollers	Madras
8	Sutherland	A Wallace	Cuddalore
	Sawasia	E L Davis	Rangoon
	Lord Kelvin	J T Beckerley	Singapore
	Flamingo	J Mackintosh	Colombo

DEPARTURE.

9	Vindobona	A Petris	A Ports

DAILY EXPORTS.—April 11.

FOR ANTWERP.

Massilia s—35 bales wool, The Bombay Company; 67 bales wool, W and Graham and Co; 35 bales wool, D Nagjee, 280 bales wool, and goat hair, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 13 bales wool, M Ramjidas, 40 bales wool, M Vully, 7 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co; 207 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 389 old metal scrap, H Narayen, 2,000 cwts oil cake, Glade and Co; 8 bales woollen cuttings Allen Bros and Co; 20 cases yarn, Nowroji Wadia and sons, 70 bales wool, E Dossa and Co; 135 bales wool, B Hurbhum, 190 balee wool, and goat hair W and A Graham and Co

City of London s—100 bales hemp, E Oomersey, 150 bales hemp, K Visram and Co; 6,000 cwts cottonseed, W Becher, 3,253 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Bros, 30 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 90 cwts wool E Dossa and Co

FOR LONDON.

China s—1 case tortoise shell, B E Passaya, 2 bales skins, Swart Latham and Co

King Howel s—800 cwt hoofs and horns, M Jamal, 2,000 cwt cottonseed, G Madhowji and Co

FOR HULL.

Nidderdale s—6,517 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros

Queenborough s—2,000 cwts castorseed, 2,000 cwt cottonseed, David Sossoon and Co; 2,946 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of London s—253 cwt teelseed and 1,670 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros, 210 cwts rapeseed R Jewandas, 1,000 cwt castorseed, David Sassoon and Co

Massilia s—639 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros; 44 cwt cashew nuts, J Fachiri 165 bales cottonfly E Harmukhroy and Co

FOR BARCELONA.

Massilia s—110 bales cotton, Glade and Co

FOR BOSTON.

Massilia s—16 bales moong mattings Latham and Co

FOR RITTERDAM.

Alston s—1,000 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Queenborough s—50 bales cotton Gaddum and Co

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Anchencrag s—6,000 tons, manganese ore, F A Welles

FOR ODESSA.

Imperator s—235 cwt olibanum, N Girdhurdas

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—2,001 cwt castorseed, C Boggiano, and Co; 1,000 cwt rapeseed and 1,000 cwt linseed, Killick Nixon and Co

Jumna s—2,000 cwt castorseed, Worman and Co

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—350 cwt olibanum, P Jethabhoy 41 bales yarn, Swadeshi Mills Co; 351 bales cotton, Ralli Bros

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—120 bales cotton, Ralli Bros

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—800 bales twist David Sassoon and Co

Duvanha s—170 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Duvanha s—995 bales twist Graves cotton and Co; 700 bales twist David Sassoon and Co

FOR KOBE.

Ischia s—500 bales cotton A Blaschcek and Co; 1,000 cotton B D Master and Co; 500 cotton D D Currimbhoy and Co; 1,000 cotton Bamji and Co

Duvanha s—1,000 bales cotton Sassoon J David and Co 480 bales cotton E N Madraswalla and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros

Ophemia Maru s—300 bales cotton, Glazebrook Paggal and Co 500 bales cotton The M B Kaisha

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *April* 10.] [BOMBAY, *April* 11.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent.	Consols	86⅜		⅛
3 do.	Rentes	94⅛		unchgd
3½ do.	Sterling Loan	102⅜		unchgd
3½ do.	Govt. Securities	85½	⅛	
Bar Silver in London		30		⅛
Do.	do. 2 months' hence	29⅞		⅛
Do.	in New York	64⅜		⅜
Exchange on London at Paris		25·26		·01
Do.	do. do. Berlin	20·51½		⅜
Do.	do. do. New York	4·85⅛		⅛
Discount Bank of England Rate		5%	Since	17 Jan
Do.	Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	3½%		½
Do.	Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	3½%		unchgd
Do.	3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4½%		unchgd
Do.	6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4½%		½
Interest Day-to-day Loans		2½%		½
Do.	7-day Market Loans	2¾		½

Amount paid into the Bank of England £150,000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 1/16d.
£250,000 from Egypt ear-marked for the purpose of Indian Currency Account.

Council Bills:—

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 70,00,000—

Rs. 2,20,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 11,70,000 " " to Bombay.
" 4,40,000 " " to Madras.

Rs. 18,30,000 at 1s. 4 7/16 d.

Average rate of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·09

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS :—

Rs. 22,20,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 22,60,000 " " to Bombay.
" 6,90,000 " " to Madras.

Rs. 51,70,000 at 1s. 4 7/16 d.

Average rate of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16·15.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales ... ... Rs. 77,60,000
Amount to be allotted next week... Rs. 70,00,000

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—

Bills on Madras ... ... Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4 1/16 d.
Transfers on Bombay ..... Rs. 3,00,000 at 1s. 4 7/16 d.
Transfers on Calcutta..... Rs. 1,50,000 at 1s. 4 7/16 d.
Transfers on Madras ..... Rs. 1,50,000 at 1s. 4 7/16 d.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spot	...Fair demand.
Futures	... Quiet
East Indian... ...	... Quiet
Manchester	... Steady
Total Sales	... 10,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	1,000
Imports	... 20,000
Mid-Americans	... 6·07+02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...10 3/4 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices :—

Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July.	July-Aug.
5·67 — 02	5·67 — 02	5·64 — 02	5·62 — 03

Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·58 — 03	5·55 — 03	5·52 — 03	5·51 — 03	5·51 — 03

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 13,000 bales
Do. do. last year... 24,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ... 3,000 "
Do. to Continent ... 4,000 "
Spot Cotton—11·00—unchanged

Futures—Month of July 9·55 —01
Do. do. Dec. 9·20 + 02

Advanced early owing to daily weather reports indicating need of moisture and tended to decline later through liquidation.

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—10 7/16 unchanged
Futures—Month of May 10·26 unchanged.
Do. do. July 10·25—01
Closing Tone of Futures—Quiet

WHEAT.

Red Karachi 28½ Old Terms. Apl.-May London value. Tone of Wheat—Quiet

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—

Yellow Gujarat per 413 lbs., 85 % ex-ship 51½ April/May—Sellers—Dunkirk.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85 % ex-ship 50 April/May—Sellers—Dunkirk.
Brown Cawnpore, 45½ Apl-May—Sellers—Dunkirk.
Tone of Rapeseed—firm

Linseed—

Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 44½ Apl-May Sellers—Dunkirk.
Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 7—unchanged.

Sugar—

German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 11s. 10½d.
Months of Shipment—May, Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet but steady.

Rubber—

Para Rubber 4s. 10½d. Value.

Beef and Mutton Tallow—

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	...	36/6
" " Mutton Tallow	...	36/9
General tone of Tallow Auction	...	Easier

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
2 Bundle Rupees	3,000	Basrah	Kola	Mack. Mackenzie and Co
1 Case Sovereigns	37,500	Jeddah	Islami	B & P S N Co
1 Parcel Gold Coins	4,300	Trieste	Imperator	A G H A A Ecraza
13 Packages Sovereigns	1,07,617	Jeddah	Islami	Sundry natives
Gold Coins...	43,110			
Rupees	16,007			

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

There is little change in the position of the market. Broach for this month's delivery is firm, and continues to advance slowly owing to a good demand from shippers to Japan and to covering of contracts. Bengals are Easier, with many sellers at the decline. For other descriptions there is little or no demand, but prices are steady.

At Colaba there was a moderate business done in spot cotton by shippers in the usual styles, but mills were still holding off, or buying only small lots against immediate requirements.

QUOTATIONS :—

		Rs.	Delivery
Fine	M. G. Broach	256	April.
Fine	" Nagpur Kampti	216	May
Fine	" Damangaum Pulgaon	201	do.
Fine	" Khangaum Akola	194	do.
Fine	" Amraoti	194	do.
F. G.	" Khandeish	170/1	do.
Fine	" Khandeish	179/80	do.
Fine	" Bengals	164/5	do.
Good Westerns		231	do.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar		239	do.

NEW CROP 1908.

Good M. G. Broach	Rs.	242½	Mar 08
Fully Good H. G. Bengals	"	172½	Jan 08
Fine M. G. Bengals	"	165	do.

Liverpool Openeri—

Opening tone ... ... Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... 7,000 bales
Total Imports ... ... 10,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.
5·68 + 01	5·68 + 01	5·64 unchgd	5·62 unchgd	5·58 unchgd

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·55	5·52	5·51	5·51

unchanged

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINSEED—

The market continues quiet but steady with a small business passing :—

Ready	...	Rs. 7	5 0
Apl.-May	...	" 7	11 6

RAPESEED—

The market is firm with a moderate demand as under :—

Brown Cawnpore Ready	...	Rs. 7	8 0
Yellow " Apl-May	...	" 8	10 0
Yellow Guzerat "	...	" 8	11 6

Gingellyseed :—

Bold White 85 per cent	...	Rs. 54	0 0
" 75 do.	...	" 52	8 0
Yellow Hingunghat	...	" 54	8 0
Black Kutni	...	" 45	0 0

Tone—steady.

CASTORSEED :—

Ready	...	Rs. 35	8 0
Apl.-May	...	" 35	8 0

Tone—Quiet.

COTTONSEED :—

	...	Rs. 18	0 0

Tone—Quiet.

GROUNDNUTS :—

	...	Rs. 41	8 0

Tone—Steady.

WHEAT :—

White Delhi	...	" 4	7 0
White Karachi	...	" 4	5 0

Tone—Quiet.

THE SHARE MARKET.

BANKS—

Bombay	...	1,331
India	...	52

MILLS—

David	...	355
Kohinoor	...	660 X.D.
Manockji Petit	...	3,050
Textile	...	1,200 X.D.

PRESSES—

Breul's Cawnpore ...	...	206

MISCELLANEOUS—

Colaba Land and Mill ...	...	930
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	...	77
Telephone Co.	...	394
Treacher and Co.... ...	...	590

RAILWAYS—

Amritsar-Patti	...	108
Tapti Valley	...	472½

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	...	...	...	14,611 bales
Wheat	...	...	...	7,061 cwts
Linseed	...	...	...	13,969 "
Rapeseed	...	...	...	21,044 "
Gingellyseed	...	...	...	1,336 "
Poppyseed	...	...	...	7,510 "
Groundnuts	...	...	...	121 "
Castorseed	...	...	...	7,385 "
Rice	...	...	...	3,926 "
Myrabollams	...	...	...	3,537 "
Cottonseed	...	...	...	15,691 "
Mowraseed	...	...	...	nil "
Gram	...	...	...	2,355 "
Joowar	...	...	...	7,077 "
Maize	...	...	...	nil "

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [11TH APRIL, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—

Money is still in good demand. There are borrowers at 6¼ per cent, for two months.

Exchange :—

Council Bills were sold yesterday at 1s. 4 7/16 d. on demand and 1s. 4 7/16 d. for telegraphic transfers. Extra wire was afterwards allotted at 1s. 4 7/16 d. The Market opened steady at 1s. 4 7/16 d. T. T. and 1s. 4 7/16 d. on demand. There has been some demand for the mail at these rates chiefly on Bazaar account. The Credit rate is steady and with easier discounts in London there has been no difficulty about placing bills at 1s. 4 1/16 d. 3 months' sight for the mail. June bills have been placed at 1s. 4 7/16 d. 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are quiet. We quote :—

T. T. on London	...	1s. 4 7/16 d.
Demand Draft	...	1s. 4 7/16 d.
Credits— 3 months' sight	...	1s. 4 1/16 d.
Do. 6 mont s' sight	...	1s 4 7/16 d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs		172½
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks		140
Hongkong—30 days' sight	...	151
Yokohama—30 days' sight	...	148½
Shanghai— 30 days' sight	...	207½

Government Paper :—

The market has been firm throughout the day. In the morning quotations were steady at 97 7/8 for Cash and 97⅞ for the settlement. Soon after opening speculators began buying moderately, the rate gradually improving to 97 15/16 ready and 97½ for the seettlement at which we close steady. Calcutta market is advised as 97¼ for cash and 97⅞ for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	...	97	5 0
1st Settlement	...	97	8 0

Bullion :—

Bar silver in London is quoted at 30 for ready bars and 29 1/16 for delivery forward in two months, the New York rate being unchanged at 64⅜. Locally the market has been quiet at 76 7/16 ex duty at which we close steady. Forward rates are noted below. Bar gold is unchanged.

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	76	9	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	76	9	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	75	14	0

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, 11TH APRIL.

Our Freight Market is steady, and there is more enquiry, but shippers generally are below owners' ideas.

Cloudy weather is reported from the Punjab, but so far, little rain and bright sunshine is urgently needed.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES.
COMMANDING, R. V. A.
Bombay, April 12.

234 INSTRUCTIONS.

There will be instructions for the D B F Competitors at the old Saluting Battery Apollo Bunder on Sunday the 14th instant at 10 a.m.

235 STRENGTH.

The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the corps :—
Gr M Hartley No 2 Com from 6th April 1907.

F. C. JENKIN, Lieut., R. A.
Adjutant R. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP
COMMANDING R. V. R.
Bombay, April 12.

No 7—Annual Rifles Meeting—The remaining Matches of the Annual Rifle Meeting Programme will be fired on the G I P Ry Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar as under :—
Saturday the 13th instant—
Team Match—No 15 The Nicholson Challenge Cup conditions on page 22 A R M Programme.
Sunday the 14th instant—
Team Match—No 13 Marching competition parade at Kurla at 6-45 a.m. Other conditions will be found on page 21, A R M Programme.
Monday the 15th instant—
Team Match—No 14 The Bayley Company Challenge Shield Conditions on page No 22 A R M Programme.
NOTE—All individual Matches must be completed or forfeited by Saturday the 13th instant.

G. D. PRICE, Capt.,
Adjt. R. V. R.

" Cypridol is the most trustworthy and best of all mercurial remedies in the treatment of secondary symptoms."

(Unsolicited) LAFAYETTE-BENNETT, M. D.
Central City, U. S. A.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

EYRE—WILSON—March 31, at Maryva, Simla, the wife of Gerald Eyre Wilson, of a son.
MAOWHIRTER—April 3, at Parbutpore, the wife of D. Macwhirter, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HAMMILL—HAMMOND—April 2, at the R. C. Chapel, Rawalpindi, Mr. C. J. Hammill, to Miss Eileen Edith Hammond.
SHORT—BROMFIELD—April 3, at Mahableshwar, by Rev. L. M Haslope, assisted by Rev. H. Foote, Capt. W. A. Short, R. F. A., Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Western Command, to Miss Lucy M. Bromfield, only daughter of Col. F. W. Bromfield, Assistant Quarter-Master General, Western Command, and Mrs. Bromfield.

DEATHS.

HENDERSON—7th instant, at Tuticorin, Robert Bruce, Commander B. I. S. N. Coy.'s "Elora."
MEUGENS—At the Campbell Hospital, Calcutta, of small-pox, Julius Gerard Meugens, Indigo Broker, aged 69 years.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

MULRONEY—April 7, at 14, Hilgrove Road, South Hampstead, London, Trevor Edwards, the beloved and only son of Lieutenant-Colonel T. R. Mulroney, I.M.S., Amritsar, from Endocarditis supervening on Acute Rheumatic Fever.

THE INDIAN . . . CHIRETTA PLANT.

Is the finest TONIC and FEBRICIDE in the World.

The process of extracting the active principle was discovered by D. S. Kemp, F.C.S., and improved by him last year. The following preparations represent the remedy in its perfect and most active form.

Saccharo Chirettine, per bottle, Rs. 1-0, 1-8 & 2 8
Chirettones. (The above in *tablet* form), per bottle, Re. 1 0
Liquor Chirettince. (The above in *liquid* form), per bottle, Rs. 1-12 & 3 0
Chirettovin. (The above, combined with pure Wine, forming a palatable and Universal Tonic) ... ... per bottle, Rs. 2 8

ONLY MANUFACTURED BY

Kemp & Co.

THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 25m.; Sun sets, 6h. 55m.; High water, 11-30m., 11-57a.; Low water, 5-5m. 5-19a.
P. and O. s. s. Egypt, with English mails of 29th ult, due to arrive at 9 a. m.

FIRE IN A MILL.—At Delisle Road, last night, a fire broke out in the mixing-room of the Hope Mill. It was promptly put out by the mill appliances. The fire steamers of the different quarters were called on the scene of the fire, but their services were not needed. The cause of the fire could not be ascertained. Damage is estimated through fire and water to the extent of Rs. 20,000. The property was insured with the Royal Fire Insurance Company.

SNAKE POISON AND ANTIDOTE.—Last night in the Hall of the Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road, Bombay, a lecture was delivered by Colonel W. B. Bannerman, I. M. S., of the Parel Government Plague Research Laboratory, on the subject of Bombay snakes, their poison, its antidote known as anti-venin, the process of making anti-venin, and so forth. Mr. James Macdonald presided and in a few happy sentences introduced the learned lecturer, who, he said, was well known to them all, and he extremely wondered why the introduction of such an expert who was so well-known should fall to his lot. The lecturer than gave an exhaustive discourse on the interesting subject, showing several specimens of snakes. As he showed the reptiles and vipers one by one and described the process of manufacturing "anti-venin" the mysterious scientific antidote for poisonous snake bites, the audience became extremely interested in his popular disquisition. A hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer closed the proceedings.

ROUND THE TOWN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A lot of people seem to think, I hold a brief for Churches, Chapels, Institutions, &c., (so I have heard anyhow) I should like, through your columns to try and disabuse the public of this very erroneous idea. My chronic impecuniosity (I only get 60 rupees a month) coupled with my natural craving for food, and drink (please don't emphasise the latter) lead me into in any places unknown to the average Sahib—Hotels—so-called Restaurants—Irani shops and even other places of more unsavoury repute, have at different times been honored by my patronage and, I am not quite sure whether or not, I have not benefited by the experience. But I am sure of one thing, and that is, that if some of the institutions, upheld by public subscriptions would turn their attention to catering for the large number of thoroughly respectable, but, sadly underpaid Europeans, they would not be only doing the work which they professedly exist for, but, would convert a charitable institution into a paying commercial concern. As an illustration, will you kindly tell me where a man can get a decent meal at anything under a rupee. Can you tell me where a man can get a decent cup of tea, in a clean cup under 4 as? We don't all belong to the Bombay Yacht Club—nor, do we all reside in the "Taj" or Great Western and yet outside these A-1 places, there is only in this "beautiful City of Bombay" the native shops. For the honor of the race some one should try to obviate the necessity of a European being seen eating his curry and rice in the company of low caste natives and under conditions which are, to say the least, insanitary. This is not a matter which calls for public or private subscriptions. It is a matter which opens up a vista of big profits to the man who will only open a place centrally situated. It was only yesterday a man gave me some idea of the profits he received, on selling tea, and mineral waters alone. If I told you the amount your readers would not believe it. But will you through your paper recommend me to the Port Trust, Seamens' Institute or Seamens' Rest. The bishop, the clergy, the editors and others whom it may concern as a man who can truthfully tell them from practical experience the needs of the middle-class European. I fancy I can hear a certain section of the Bombay public say. We don't want any "middle-class." The existence of such, will depreciate our little ten-god-position with the native. We will no longer be bursa sahebs and (more especially) burra mem-sahebs. To such people, let me say that the honour of the race should be the first proposition in the Euclid of their lives.

SPECTATOR.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. "MARGARITA."

THE R. I. M. Madras Pearl Fishery steamer "Margarita," commanded by Captain W. L. Kelly, R. M. R., arrived in Bombay Harbour yesterday, from Tuticorin, having left that port on 28th March and called at Cochin, Tellichery and Mormugoa. During the voyage she experienced north-westerly winds and rough sea north of Marmugoa.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

"All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a Lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—it is so lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

THE RECENT JUSTICES' ELECTION.

SPECIAL HIGH COURT BENCH.

The Bench of two Judges to try the suit of Mr. Bhaishankar Nanabhai, against the Municipal Corporation and other parties, was finally constituted by the Chief Justice, yesterday afternoon. The suit about the recent election by the Justices of sixteen members to the new Triennial Corporation, the first meeting of which is called for Monday the 15th instant, will be heard before a Special Bench consisting of the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, this morning. The names of the eighteen defendants in the suit are in the following order : (1). The Municipal Corporation; (2). Mr. W. D. Sheppard, the Municipal Commissioner; and the sixteen gentlemen elected by the Bench of the Justices of the Peace to the new Corporation, viz., (3), Mr. H. G. Gell ; (4), Mr. Rustomji J. Jeejeebhoy ; (5). Mr. James Macdonald ; (6). Sir Sassoon J. David ; (7), Mr. G. W. Hatch ; (8). Mr. Cowasji J. Readymoney ; (9). Mr. F. C. Harrison ; (10). Mr. J. A. D. MacBain ; (11). Mr. Narayan V. Manlick ; (12) Mr. Taherali M. Kajiji ; (13). Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail Subhani ; (14). Mr. D. J. Ferreira ; (15). Mr. Phiroz C. Settna ; (16). Rao Bahadur Narayen T. Vaidya ; (17). Sir Dinshah M. Petit ; and (18) Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta.

MOTION BY MR. SETALVAD.

Just before rising time of the Court, the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar Kanga and Girdharilal, presented a petition in regard to the above suit of Mr. Bhaishankar Nanabhoy, Solicitor, against the Municipal Corporation and others, under Section 45 of the Specific Relief Act, on behalf of Mr. Bhaishankar, to the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar. The learned Counsel said the petition was practically on the same matter as was involved in the suit ; he asked the learned Judge under Rule 63 of the High Court Rules to report it to his Lordship the Chief Justice, so that he might make an order for its being heard by the Bench of two Judges, (the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batty,) the same Bench which was to hear the suit in the morning to-day.

The order made by Mr. Justice Davar was that on looking up the petition he was of opinion that Mr. Setalvad's client should give notice to the parties on the other side, viz., the Commissioner, the Corporation, and so forth immediately, and to bring on the matter at 11 o'clock this morning.

ASSIGNABILITY OF RIGHTS UNDER CONTRACTS.

High Court Decree Reversed.

The Appeal Court, consisting of Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt, delivered judgment at the High Court yesterday in an appeal in the suit of Nathoo Gungaram against Hansraj Morarji. It was an appeal by the defendant from a decree of Mr. Justice Russell passed on the 11th December, 1906. The defendant appealed from the decree, and the plaintiff also filed certain objections thereto.

The plaintiff in the Court below prayed that the defendant may be decreed to pay to him, as receiver appointed by the Court in suit No. 30 of 1906, the sum of Rs. 2,744-15-3, together with interest and costs; and Mr. Justice Russell passed judgment for the plaintiff, directing defendant to pay to him Rs. 2,036-11-6 as and by way of damages; the plaintiff's claim as to a sum of Rs. 166-13-0 being dismissed, the defendant to pay to the plaintiff, three-fourths of his costs; the plaintiff to pay to the defendant one-fourth of his costs, etc. In the suit No. 30 of 1906, the plaintiff and one Ebrahimbhoy Kurrimbhoy Nanji, carrying on business in partnership in the name of Nathoo Gungaram, sought to enforce against one Shariffbhoy Ebr

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the celebrated "LALIMLI" pure wool fabrics are unsurpassed.

No. 1. Because they are pure wool throughout, and pure wool clothing is the ideal of health.

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No. 3. Because they last longer than the shoddy imitations usually imported.

No. 4. Because they are cheaper than imported woollens —we are manufacturers, not merchants.

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Write for our booklet G. The information it contains will be useful to you, and it costs nothing.

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IMPORTED BY THE
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QUALITY IS EVERYTHING!

WE GUARANTEE THE FOLLOWING TO BE THE FINEST QUALITY ONLY:—

MARBLE, Carrara, in Blocks or Slabs or carved and polished. White, black or coloured supplied. SEND FOR MARBLE CATALOGUE.

TILES, Immense Stocks. MINTON for flooring and Dados. Italian and French for flooring. BASEL MISSION PATENT ROOFING TILES. Immediate Delivery given.

MOSAIC GRANITE. GLASS-OPAL TILES, CEMENT, &c.

WARDEN & CO.,
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UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE "FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.

Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

A Special Class, for Children of Ladies, is also held for Reserved Class Boarders.

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PIANO PLAYERS,
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VIOLINS, BANJOS,
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EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.
THE CHOICEST STOCK and LOWEST PRICES.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.
NEW PREMISES,
HORNBY ROAD.

WATCH & COMPASS COMBINED.

A THOROUGHLY RELIABLE WATCH AND ACCURATE COMPASS.
Invaluable to Military, Forest and P. W. Officers, Shikaris, &c.

To introduce this useful innovation we propose to offer the first consignment at the exceptionally low price of Rs. 27 each. After these are exhausted the price will be Rs. 35.

Description:

Nickel Crystal face keyless lever, compensated balance, bold dial, sunk second circle. Carefully adjusted and timed.

The Compass at the back of Watch in set flush with case and is protected by a strong glass 1 inch in diameter. This enables movements of needle to be observed without opening Watch.

GENERAL CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & CO. Ltd.,
The Premier Jewellers of Western India,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WHY NOT GET RID
OF THAT
OLD PIANO
Which has seen its best days and is now rather a source of annoyance than of pleasure?

S. ROSE & CO.,
GIVE THE BEST VALUE
for such an instrument, in exchange for a Good Piano which will satisfy your artistic requirements, and win your approval for absolute reliability.

S. ROSE & Co, have the best selection of Pianos in India, and supply on special terms for Cash, for Hire, or on the Easy Payment System.

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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS
GOWALIA TANK VETERINARY STABLE AND COACH FACTORY.—Telephone No. 30 82.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed Correspondence invited.

NOTICE.

This is to notify that Mr. M. C. Annes, of St. Mary's Road, Secunderabad, has been authorised to receive orders for and to arrange for the distribution of the "Bombay Gazette" in Hyderabad City and Suburbs, the Residency Bazaars, Chudderghat, Saifabad, Secunderabad, Trimulgherry, and Bolarum.

The Annual Subscription is Rs. 30 (Thirty), payable in advance, and the paper will be delivered to Subscribers each Evening immediately after the arrival at Hyderabad and Secunderabad of the Bombay Mail Train.

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PLAGUE. CHOLERA. DYSENTERY.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1907.

MR. HALDANE'S BILL.

ACCORDING to our later telegrams yesterday, the Second Reading of Mr. Haldane's Army Reform Bill called forth more criticism than the First. Mr. Wyndham and Sir Charles Dilke were prominent among the opponents. "Militia Opposition" was anticipated but, it is remarkable that in the time which elapsed between the first and second readings, there was little correspondence on the subject from the pens of interested persons. Members of the Auxiliary Forces were expected to ventilate their views in print, but disappointed us, and we were offered the explanation that they were taking time to consider the proposals in all their bearings. It is admitted by the supporters of the measure that each of the three branches of the Auxiliary Forces will be vitally affected if it be passed in its present form, and their representatives hesitated to approve, or otherwise, until they had had the fullest opportunity of testing public opinion. The first reading debate in the House of Commons elicited some protest from the Yeomanry, through Mr. Walter Long, against the proposal to deprive them of the special rates of pay while in camp, and on behalf of the Volunteers, Sir Howard Vincent raised a strong objection to the enforcement of compulsory camp attendance. It was, however, as the *Tribune* explained the other day, from the Militia that the chief objections to the scheme were expected. Militia officers are not plentiful in the present House of Commons, but in the House of Lords they form a powerful interest, backed, as they are, by the lords lieutenant who, since the time of Henry VIII, have had direct control over the county levies. For reasons, financial and administrative, the new scheme contemplates a drastic change in the conditions of service of the old Constitutional Force, which, while enhancing their national view in the fighting line, cannot be expected to recommend themselves to commanding officers who are faced with the prospect of their battalions being reduced to cadres. A strong feeling of opposition to the Bill, it was found, a month ago, had been aroused amongst Militia officers, and it was, therefore, expected that when the Second Reading debate was taken, the front Opposition bench would either move or support an amendment in favour of the retention of the Militia on its present lines. In the House of Lords, the Earl of Wemyss, himself once an enthusiastic Volunteer and donor of the famous Elcho Shield trophy, threw all his advocacy on the side of the Militia, while the Duke of Bedford, an able commanding officer and a disciple of the modern school of Militia training, is also expected to offer the strongest opposition to the Bill. Sir Charles Dilke's objection, on the ground of expense and the possible danger to the Navy, will require satisfactory answering. Reuter does not yet tell us the fate of the Bill, but it will eventually be referred to a Select Committee at whose hands some modifications may be made.

An Historic Photograph of Mill Hands.

An amusing but very significant instance of the ignorance and prejudices of the native populace was brought to light during the recent strike of the mill-hands of the Petit Mills, and is worth recording as it gives us an insight into the average Indian mind and it workings, and shows that in spite of the enlightenment of an infinitesimal portion—Lord Dufferin called it very appropriately, on a memorable occasion, microscopic minority—the native of this country is to all intents and purposes, to-day at the beginning of the twentieth century, precisely where he was centuries ago before the advent of our rule. This may not be very flattering to us and our efforts towards raising the masses. But it is still less flattering to the "microscopic minority" among the natives themselves, of whose perfect indifference towards the masses of their own kith and kin this affords an instance. We used to believe much in former years in the "percolation theory," that education and enlightenment would in course of time infiltrate to the masses through the few who would be highly imbued by us in our western ways of thought. Influenced by this theory Mountstuart Elphinstone and others in the early part of the last century began the policy of secondary education to a comparatively few natives in the hope that these in their turn would take up the indispensable task of primary education among the masses, and try to raise them even a little from their ignorance and caste prejudices. We have found out our mistake and seen with disappointment that primary education must be undertaken by ourselves in addition to our another worries, and that the ignorant ryot and millhand, who form the bulk and backbone of the population of our cities and of the land generally, are as much deserving of our improving efforts as the far richer middle class who are well able to take care of themselves. The instruction of these poor agricultural and labouring classes ought to have been our care from the beginning of our rule here. If that had been so, we would not have heard of such instances of gross prejudice and crass ignorance among them.

It seems that the Factory Commission, over which Sir A. Freer Smith presided, during its recent visit to Bombay desired to have photographs taken of the mill-hands whose condition it had come all the way from England to inquire into and report about. The managers of the Mills here tried to satisfy this very harmless desire and had groups of their employes photographed. Among such groups there was one from the Petit Mills and in this particular group there were three Hindu females who where employed there. These women we are told had no objection to be photographed, and had come with alacrity in their best clothes and decorated with ornaments. But their neighbours in the protographic group proved to be some Mahomedans who were also employed in the same Mill. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ.* The story of these Hindu women who had contaminated themselves in this way by allowing themselves to be photographed with males of the Mahomedan religion, was soon printed about in their caste, and these caste people were very much scandalised thereby. They had a lurking objection to their women mixing with men; but when they saw them in this picture mixing with Mahomedans they could not put up with such licence. Then, when they were also told by some busy-bodies that this picture would be sent to England and be reproduced in the Report and be scattered broadcast in the world, they bethought themselves of the awful slur cast on their caste. They, therefore, tried to make an example of these over-bold women who had by such egregious conduct brought the whole caste into disgrace. Of course a very little reflection that the outside world cared very little about their caste would have set them right in the matter. But it is vain to expect such simple folk to have a sense of proportion and reflection. They put these unfortunate women out of their caste, and set the caste machinery into action against them and also their husbands and families. No one would touch them or go near them. The other women would not let them use the same wells as themselves for water, and annoyed them in a thousand and one ways which to us are almost inconceivable. They were so much worried that at last they went in a deputation to Mr. Bomonji Petit one of the Agents of the Mill and entreated him for some redress. This gentleman promised them to do what he could in the matter, and wrote to Government asking for the negative of the photographic plate which had given such dire offence and been the cause of all these poor women's woes. This negative was obligingly sent back by the authorities, and last Sunday Mr. Petit had the pleasure of handing it over to the husbands of the women, to be of course dashed to ten thousand pieces—to be cracked in a hundred shivers as Shakespeare says. This negative ought to become historic. It is a monument of these storms in a tea-pot which rank prejudices cause too often among natives of this country. When such is the state of people in this land, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji talks of self-government, and gives it as his last message to his countrymen!

A Deserving Institution.

THE Annual Report of the Native General Library for the past year is just issued and bears eloquent testimony to the good work that is being done by this excellent institution in the cause of enlightenment among the people. The institution is now more than sixty years old and has taken its proper share in the task of education of two generations of the native community. Its name by the way is a silent yet significant protest to the habit now growing amongst some natives of this country of objecting to be called 'natives.' The 'natives' in 1845 did not only not object to being so called, but were on the contrary proud to call their very useful institution the Native General Library. But we would not be surprised if we now hear one day of a movement among ultra-sensitive natives objecting to this name and desiring a change in the designation of this Library. It supplies, to all intents and purposes, the want of a free public library in our city, and its subscription of only a few annas a month forms no bar to its use by deserving men. It has more than fifty thousand books in all departments of literature, in the steady growth of its long life, and constant additions, discriminatingly made by its Honorary Secretary, Mr. N. P. Powri, the Deputy Registrar of the Small Cause Court, to whom is due much of its success, are being made every now and then from the various donations from native princes and gentlemen who are its patrons. The Gaekwar is a munificent donor, followed by the Nawab of Junagad, the Maharajah of Travancore and others. We notice as a welcome sign of the taste of the readers that out of two thousand rupees spent last year on buying new books, nearly one fourth, or Rs. 453, went towards purchasing works in history and biography, while only Rs. 181 were spent, or shall we say, thrown away on works of fiction. Only Rs. 27 were spent on politics and economics, a strange commentary on the supposed zeal amongst educated natives for these subjects. Gujarati and Marathi books too had rather a less proportion their due, as only a hundred rupees out of two thousand were spent on them. But then it must be remembered that this library aims at disseminating western and especially English literature, a work in which it has eminently succeeded. It is at present housed in the Framji Cowasji Institute, but already it has outgrown its narrow limits and a more spacious building is required for its purposes, which we trust will be soon found for it by some wealthy donor. We regret that negotiations with this object, with a rich Parsi, fell through some time ago; but a native General Library ought not to appeal to wealthy natives in vain for a small portion of their superfluous millions.

The Russian Duma

It is to be hoped that the Socialist Members of the Russian Duma will discontinue their destructive policy and make a determined effort to secure for their country the peace and order so necessary to prosperity and contentment. The Duma has a long programme of work before it, foremost of which is the consideration of the Budget, which, as Reuter tells us, has been referred to a Committee. Vast sums will be required for the realisation of projected reforms and for the reconstruction of the Military and Naval Forces of the Empire. The contemplated measures of reform include a Habeus Corpus Act, an Act to safeguard liberty of conscience, the abolition of administrative exile, a thorough reform of local Government, including the abolition of the rural Commanders, the establishment of elective Justices of the Peace, various agrarian reforms, the introduction of a national system of education, and others. M. Stolypin, at the opening of the Duma, gave its members prudent counsel, when he said: "New laws in States which possessed a representative Government of long standing were only the result of normal necessity, and the Government there had no great difficulty in securing their adoption. The case was different in a country which was passing through a period of reconstruction and agitation. Every new law in such a country reflected essentially the whole life of the country. It was necessary to link together all the Government Bills by the same general idea, which continued to be the foundation for the reconstruction of the State, and then to defend that idea, to consider the requirements of actual life, and to amend the Laws and Bills accordingly. It was for that reason that the Government had based all the Bills submitted to the Duma on the same general idea of creating the material principles which should embody the new legal conditions arising from the recent reform." For carrying all the desired reforms into effect, as we have intimated, much money is required. M. Kokovtseff, in stating that the Government would welcome suggestions for economies, only reiterated the remarks of M. Stolypin, but it must be remembered that he warned the Duma that "the development of a State, just as that of a private enterprise, is subject to periods of increased expansion. The radical change in our regime effected in 1905 opened such an epoch and created new demands on the State. The unhappy war caused fresh expenditure on the Army and Navy. Whatever our efforts to preserve peace, whatever the necessity to pacify the country, if we desire to retain our military power and the dignity of our country, if we will not consent to lose the place we occupy among the great Powers, we cannot recoil before the necessity of the expenditure imposed upon us by Russia's great past. The extraordinary character of these requirements demands equally extraordinary resources."

Britain and Wireless Telegraphy.

THE Post Office would seem to be changing its opinion in regard to wireless telegraphy. We have before referred to the hole-and-corner method by which fair competition by other systems, which have yet to be proved to be inferior to the Marconi, were hustled out of the market by the arbitrary will of the Post Office. On several occasions questions have been asked in the House of Commons on the subject, and on one occasion there was an open attempt to prevent the renewal of the Marconi license in order to draw attention to the unfair treatment meted out to British scientists. Now Mr. Babington-Smith, Secretary to the General Post Office, has stated before the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to consider the Radio-telegraphic Convention, that there is a serious objection to one company controlling wireless telegraphy in Great Britain because other and better systems may be invented. Before a monopoly can be granted three things have to be taken into consideration. First, it must be decided whether the Marconi is likely to remain the best system; secondly, whether there is any other British Company deserving of consideration; and thirdly, whether it is possible to carry out the policy of a monopoly. At present the chief use for wireless telegraphy is in connection with shipping, and it was on this point that much stress was laid at the Berlin Conference which applied in the first place to Government stations whether on ship or shore, which was open to public correspondence between ship and shore. With the apparatus in use signals have actually been transmitted across the Atlantic, but in the present state of the system communication can not be maintained with regularity over such long distances, especially during the daytime. The maximum effective range is from 1,000 to 1,500 miles, possibly more, but the state of affairs is changing almost from month to month. As regards ordinary ships and shore stations the range varies between 50 and 300 miles, according to the power of the shore station. So far, no satisfactory method of confining the waves to the particular direction required has been invented. The general use of wireless telegraphy is on the increase, but in the present state of the invention it is not likely to compete with or supersede the use of cables in Transatlantic communication. There was a question raised by Sir Dickson-Poynder as to what would happen were Great Britain not to satisfy the Convention. Mr. Babington-Smith is clear on this point. It will, he said, come into force in any case. There is no reason to think that any of the other countries will refuse to ratify it, and if Britain refuses to do so British ships and stations may be subjected to interference by foreign ships and stations. A number of modifications and restrictions were made to meet the views of Great Britain, and if we decline to ratify the Convention it is to be expected there will be a good deal of irritation upon the part of other countries, and it finds expression in international interference with British stations. Of course retaliation would be possible, but the result of that would be far more prejudicial to the interests of Great Britain, because of their superiority in maritime power. The result of a wireless war could only be an agreement precisely the same as the Convention.

THE Current *Government Gazette* contains the new list of ordinary and special jurors.

THE German East Africa Line Steamer *Bundesrath* arrived at Mombasa from Bombay this morning, via Lamu.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. *Macedonia*, with the homeward Mails of the 6th instant, arrived at Aden, at 4-30 p.m., on Wednesday.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. *Oceana*, with the outward Mails of the 5th instant, left Suez at 3-30 a.m., on Thursday.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway for the week ending 23rd February, amounted to Rs. 1,865, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year, of Rs. 78. The total earnings from 1st January to 23rd February were Rs. 15,590, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year, of Rs. 2,932.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 23rd February, amounted to Rs. 6,067, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year, of Rs. 1,054. The total earnings from 1st January to 23rd February were Rs. 40,742, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year, of Rs. 5,408.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 23rd February, amounted to Rs. 31,638, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year, of Rs. 1,500. The total earnings from 1st January to 23rd February were Rs. 2,05,471, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year, of Rs. 1,00,968.

THE Annual administration Report of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh for 1905-06 gives the results, so far, of the efforts which are being made to reclaim the criminal tribes. The Sansians maintained their reputation as notorious criminals, and the Haburahs continued in the same unsatisfactory state as before. The Aberiahs of Aligarh, the Badaks of Shahjahanpur, and the Bauriahs of Muzaffarnagar continued to give trouble. In addition to the foregoing there are the Banjaras, a nomadic tribe implicated in many daring crimes, but as no mentions is made of them, it may be inferred that they have been quiet.

THE sensible step is being taken of putting the Simla Calling League, which has proved such a boon to overworked memsahebs, upon a permanent footing. A complete list of members of the League is now to be kept up at the Station library and all ladies coming to Simla or resident there are invited to send their names to the librarian with the nominal fee of one rupee to defray expenses of printing and circulating the list. In joining the League a lady agrees to receive cards by post and thereby relieve those to whom the burden of leaving and returning cards in person in so large a station is very heavy. Members, whether new comers or otherwise, are also invited, if they so wish, to send their own cards by post to other members of the League, thereby lightening their own labours in calling. Needless to say all the principal ladies in the station have long been members of the League, and that all new comers are well advised to join. The only change introduced this year is to make it plain that calls by post may be made between those who are unacquainted with each other as well as between friends.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

THE LONDON SEASON.

Father Vaughan.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 22.

The welcome spring sunshine which has starred Hyde Park with purple and yellow crocuses and brought a golden wealth of daffodils into the flower girls' baskets has also brought spring raiment in all its glory into the streets. Quantities of flowers, as I have before mentioned, are being worn and these flowers are an exquisite imitation of the real thing. Even the scent is imitated. Curiously enough wild flowers and the simple kind of garden blooms predominate; many of the smartest floral hats for instance show masses of sweet peas for their only trimming.

In the world of fashion itself no startling changes have been made, yet there is a difference apparent even to the masculine eye in the appearance of the well-turned-out woman of the moment. For one thing, she looks taller this spring and the modern woman is tall enough already in all conscience. A slender tapering waist is cultivated, the skirt is glove-like in its fit and the tendency to panel skirts, further adds to the seeming height. Of actual novelties the sleeveless bolero, known a few seasons ago as the Zouave promises well. Pinafore effects remain and ribbon bretelles attached to folded belts of ribbon are to be with us throughout the summer.

In the matter of the sleeve, always the best index to the date of a gown, the discerning, will have noted a change. The elbow sleeve which has established quite a warm hold on our affections has a rival in the mitten sleeve. The elbow puff remains, but there is a tight-fitting half-sleeve which covers the arm from the elbow to the wrist.

For thin and very supple materials there is also the rucked sleeve which is finely gathered from shoulder to wrist. Both this and the mitten sleeve are, however, reserved for blouses to be worn under a smart bolero and the bolero sleeve that would aspire to be in the mode must be of the kimono variety.

SCIENTIFIC SPRING CLEANING.

And the spring which has brough out the flowers and the pretty frocks has turned the housewifely thoughts to—spring cleaning. But spring cleaning in this year of grace is a vastly different process to what it was even last year. The sentimental among us may feel a touch of sorrow at the passing of the good old-fashioned annual riot of dust and disorder which we called spring cleaning. But the practically minded, and it is to be feared that they predominat in these matter-of-fact times, rejoice at those triumphs of modern ingenuity which have robbed spring cleaning of all its unpleasantness as well as all its excitement. For easy is the way of the vacuum cleaner—that almost uncanny machine that is even as I write busy sucking out the dust and dirt of winter from half the house of the West End.

Last year's vacuum cleaner had one drawback; it snorted like an angry motor omnibus and all the neighbourhood within the radius of a few hundred yards knew when the spring cleaning had begun in the house honoured by a visit from the vacuum. This year's vacuum is as silent as the grave and dust and germs are noiselessly drawn out of curtains, carpets and furniture while the family is out lunching at a favourite restaurant. And what is the use of sighing for the decadence of domesticity when we have the sure and certain knowledge that spring cleaning on this scientific plan is infinitely more thorough than the old back-aching system?

THE LONDON SEASON.

Uneventful though the social world is just at the moment it is still Lent and the King is holidaying at Biarritz—the London season, the Easter to Goodwood season, is shaping well. The house agents' books, unerring barometers to the state of Society's exchequer, show a brisk demand for town mansions and several big houses have been let at a rentals which are a distinct advance on those of recent years. The King and Queen will be in residence at Buckingham Palace during the greater part of the season and this means much to the West End tradesmen, who depend upon a brilliant season for the bulk of their support.

A round of balls are already announced. The Duchess of Devonshire, still a leading hostess, will give her customary Derby-night Ball preceded by a dinner to the Queen. The Duchess of Westminster is also expected to entertain a great deal.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

St. Patrick's Day fell upon a Sunday this year and so was celebrated quietly enough. Little shamrock was worn, for it so happened that everyone wanted to wear the Cambridge colours—the Saturday before was Boat Race Day. The annual St. Patrick's Day Sale held on the following Tuesday was, however, a great society event. This year it was held in the Ritz Hotel and both the Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Argyll rallied to the support of Irish industries.

There was a splendid array of Irish specialities. Irish lace was sold by Lady Londonderry, her daughter Lady Ilchester and her daughter-in-law Lady Castelreagh. Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, herself sold at the Irish Distressed Ladies Stall. Irish homespun found many buyers, the Princess of Wales investing in a length of cream serge among other things. Poplins too were still in great demand, for if society is fickle in many things it has remained very faithful to its love of Irish fabrics and laces, thanks, it is true, to the example shown by its public-spirited leaders.

SUFFRAGISTS' ARISTOCRATIC LEADER.

Another Suffrage attack on the Parliamentary citadel was this time led by no less a person than Viscountess Harberton. More than a month had passed since the merry ladies of the Woman's Social and Political Union had demonstrated outside the House of Commons and when on Wednesday afternoon they summoned a National Convention of Women at Caxton Hall, less than half a mile distant from the House of Commons the police scented mischief. A thousand men in uniform were called out and a double cordon of men in blue cut off every approach to the House of Commons. Undisturbed by these precautions the convention formed in procession behind Lady Harberton and literally fought its way to Old Palace Yard, the police making futile efforts to break up the procession. Only one Suffragist and this Lady Harberton, a tall grey-haired lady of commanding personality, gained the Lobby where she presented a resolution of protest against the Government for permitting the Women's Suffrage Bill to be talked out. Her followers meanwhile kept up a sustained attack on the human barricade which surrounded the House. The result was that nearly eighty of the demonstrators were arrested and yesterday sentenced to imprisonment in Holloway for varying terms. Many of the martyrs were women of position, but one and all refused to pay the fine which was in many cases the option to imprisonment. The attack lasted from three o'clock in the afternoon until just on midnight when mounted men had to be called out to clear the streets which were filled with thousands of excited on-lookers.

A CENSOR OF SOCIETY.

That latter day Savonarola Father Bernard Vaughan has returned to his attack upon Society in a series of Lenten addresses at Farm Street Church. So eager was Society to hear itself chastised that large numbers of fashionably dressed people were unable to obtain admission to the Church, while those who did succeed in entering were asked at the door whether they wanted sixpenny or shilling seats. His attack on Society women for their insensate worship of cats and dogs has aroused a storm of protest from the Society women who lavish so much attention upon their pets.

In his latest address Father Vaughan replied to the critics who had questioned the truth of his statements. He referred his critics to the servants who had to sit up half the night nursing these "little beasts;" to the cooks who had to cater for them serving up all manner of costly foods; to the veterinary surgeons who attended them in their diseases; even to the undertakers who furnished their funeral and the printers who issued the memorial notices edged in deep black inviting friends to a memorial service in the drawing room. Society takes the Reverend Father's attack on its morals with great good humour not to say enthusiasm, and in return invites its censor to all its parties.

CURRENT TOPICS.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

[BY A FREE LANCE.]

I AM only two days late with my weekly instalment to you kind sir, and I beg a thousand pardons but the truth is that, what with allegations against our native police force and the apparently strangely immoral (word used in its highest sense) state of the Justices of Peace, one scarcely feels quite safe in the town of Bombay, or inclined to write the light nothings for which my pen is so famous. 'Straightforward thrusts a kind and foolish admirer has called them; but I am not really very much in earnest, it is so boring and unprofitable to be so. So many things that people consider serious in this dear but dull world are really, after all, only excellent jokes. The Caucus and the Independents and the wicked sepoys, desirous of increasing their somewhat inadequate pay,—all very serious and also very comic. But most comic of all the meeting at Madhao Bag on Sunday. Of course after so high a legal authority as your esteemed contemporary has laid it down that even to refer to this meeting is more or less a contempt of Court, one fears to tread where such an angel has declined to go forward. Still I am not dismayed and I propose to offer a few remarks about the meeting, and I can honestly say that I know nothing whatever about the suits that are going on in connection with the late election, except that they are very numerous.

As for the meeting,—well, of course, the first thing was that Mr. Gokhale presided and made a speech. In the eyes of every good Congresswalla and all those who loath the English for having come to this country and drained it of all its available cash, nothing else was wanted to make the meeting a complete success. Perhaps I have put this rather boldly, but I understand that the contention of Mr. Gokhale and his disciples is that England is gradually draining this unfortunate country of its available wealth and reducing it to a horrible state of poverty. Not having studied the subject, I am not aware whether this is true or not but I notice that some of the wealth that is supposed to be being transported to England, has stuck en route to the fingers of some of our wealthy local native merchants. Naturally India owes a debt of gratitude to these gentlemen for keeping crores of money in the country, even if it is deposited in English banks. In view of my dense ignorance of the subject, it would perhaps be rash of me to say that I think the wonderful codified system of law, the excellent roads and canals, the conservention of forests, and the preservation of something like peace and order—all of them provided by us 'foreigners,' as an enthusiastic gentleman at Sunday's meeting was pleased to describe us,—were worth paying a pretty high price for. These things may or may not be, but I understand the main contention of Mr. Gokhale and his friends is that England is robbing India, and, as I said before, I do not in the least know whether they are right or not.

The object of the meeting seems to have been to deduce the cowardly and unprincipled persons, who refused to elect Sir Pherozshah as their representative on the Corporation, as guilty of something almost as serious as a crime. Well, I am very sure that if that really is the opinion of those persons who constituted Sunday's meeting, their expressing it will not do any harm. There is not the slightest reason why they should not express their opinions. Some of us may think that the Caucus party were just as much entitled to vote against Sir Pherozshah, as the Independents felt themselves compelled to vote for him. This world is horribly ungrateful after all, and quite ready to vote for new gals, even before it is off with the old, even if it ever was on. History shows us that communities have been able to get on without even greater men than Sir Pherozshah, and fortunately thanks to the magnificent unselfishness of the Hon. Mr. Dikshit, the Corporation would not after all have been deprived of the genial presence of Sir Pherozshah. The thing that becomes clearer to every one each day is that none of us are really indispensible. It would be very unfortunate if we were, because then when some horrid rapid disease came and snapped us away, heaven only knows what would happen to a poor bereived world. And in any case Sir Pherozshah is to have a statue. The truth is that Sunday's meeting was perfectly harmless and unnecessary.

Sabbath-breaking.

I AM glad to say that Sabbath-breaking, so-called, is largely on the increase. Of course what I refer to is not really Sabbath-breaking at all, being *an contraire*, an endeavour to spend the one free-day the ordinary has in the week in a national and healthful manner. Last year hockey was freely played by Europeans on Sunday afternoons and, of course, the pious Scotchman has been playing golf on Sunday mornings for ages. Then we have had billiards in the clubs also for a very long time, and now I am pleased to say that it is proposed to form an English cricket team to play matches on Sundays. The matches will have the advantage of being full day affairs, instead of being one and a half hours and an ill-digested luncheon. I have always thought that one of the main reasons for the inferiority of European cricket in Bombay was these scratchy hurried Saturday afternoon knocks. This Sunday cricket team ought to remedy that and will, I believe, prove immensely popular. It is hoped to arrange fixtures with all the leading clubs to be played on their grounds, until the Gymkhana has arrived at a sufficient state of enlightenment to allow its ground to be used.

A Town Band.

I SEE that some well-known gentlemen are endeavouring to get subscriptions for public band performances once more. I wish their efforts every success, but I am at the same time firmly convinced that the thing is not to be done by private enterprise. The last effort of the kind I was principally responsible for, and I do not for one moment believe that the present promoters will raise Rs.8,000 or anything like it. The truth is that if the thing is to be a success, it must be undertaken by the Municipality as part of a much wider scheme to provide entertainment for the inhabitants of this City. Every great Municipality in Europe recognises this as part of its duty, and it is only in the East that we find Municipalities without any sense of their responsibilities in this respect. Instead of the futile scheme of a museum, if the money subscribed had formed the nucleus of a permanent fund to provide entertainment for the citizens, what an excellent thing it would have been.

The Museum.

THE report of the Museum Committee is not likely to impress the public with any probability of our humble little mestaafe on the Crescent ever being transformed into anything bigger. It may still for years remain a haven of rest for the belated and intoxicated traveller across the dreary waste opposite the P. & O. Office. It is now a most striking warning against the folly of counting your chickens before they are hatched. As I read the report, it appears there is not sufficient money to do the thing properly and the only question is which of the various makeshifts is to be adopted. Why not admit that the whole idea of a museum is a mistake? Why not recognise that the public of Bombay have not the slightest desire for it? Sir Pherozshah was, I understand, largely responsible for the idea and it does not seem to me that it does him any credit. I am perfectly certain that if the museum were to be put to the popular vote to-morrow, there would be a tremendous majority of the responsible citizens of Bombay against it. I shall welcome any letters from citizens who agree with me that there are a thousand better ways in which the money could be spent. Will my readers, who agree with me, favour me with a post-card to the *Gazette* Office, stating their grounds of objection to the museum, and their suggestions, if any, for the better employment of the money?

Dr. John Pollen.

I READ this morning that my friend Dr. Pollen sailed up the harbour in the s.s. *Lhasa*, flying the Esperanto flag. Does this mean that he has purchased the steamer from the British India? What does it mean, indeed? At the Tower of Babel we are led to understand, all the various languages sprang into being. Why add to them? Why not take the best of the existing languages and endeavour to induce the nations to adopt it? I would suggest French. What will the Dowager Empress of China say to Esperanto? That is what I want to know.

INDIANS AND LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

LORD MINTO'S DESPATCH RECEIVED.

A Long and Important Document.

PUBLICATION REFUSED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 11.

Mr. Morley, replying to Mr. Smeaton, said: "I received on April 6th, the Viceroy's Despatch on the question of widening the powers of the Indian Legislative Councils. It is long and important and requires mature consideration.

Mr. Smeaton.—"Will the House be enabled to discuss it before the Secretary of State takes action upon it?"

Mr. Morley.—"No. By every usage and expediency I must answer the Despatch on the responsibility of the Government."

Sir H. Cotton.—"Will the recommendations of the Despatch involve legislation, or will executive action be sufficient?"

Mr. Morley.—"I cannot say anything at present."

THE NAROBI AFFAIR.

Sentence on an East African Explorer.

EUROPEAN POLICE TO BE INCREASED.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

Lord Elgin, replying to a question, says he sees no reason for revising the sentences on Captain Grogan and the others who were convicted for publicly flogging natives accused of [illegible] insulting a white woman.

After collecting a hundred Europeans, many of whom were armed, they flogged in a most brutal manner three natives whose offence was only rudeness and disobedience.

Lord Elgin said he does not doubt that the white police force, which will be increased to forty non-commissioned officers from ten, will be sufficient to maintain order.

COLONIAL APPOINTMENTS.

A General Change.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

Colonel Sir H. McCallum, Governor of Natal, has been appointed Governor of Ceylon.

Major Sir Matthew Nathan, Governor of Hongkong, will succeed Sir H. McCallum, and Colonel Sir F. Lugard will replace Sir Matthew Nathan.

PRINCE FUSHIMI IN PARIS.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

The British Ambassador in Paris gave a dinner to Prince Fushimi last night. The staffs of the British and Japanese Embassies and M. Pichon, a member of the Ministry, were present.

THE THAW TRIAL.

Jury Disagree.

LONDON, April 11.

The jury in the Thaw Murder Trial have disagreed after being locked up for the night.

DEATH OF OWEN HALL.

The Step-Father of Musical Comedy.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

The death is announced of Mr. James Davis, the dramatic author who wrote under the *nom de plume* of Owen Hall.

[Everyone who has wandered at any time in Bohemian London will hear with regret of the death of Owen Hall. "Jimmy Davis" as he was always best known amongst those connected with the stage has given modern playgoers more enjoyment than perhaps any other writer, and it must be remembered that he was, if not the father, at least the stepfather of the musical comedy of to-day. No cheerier companion in play-hours or sterner master in working hours could be found. Starting life with the idea of being a solicitor he took the degree of L. L. B. at London University in 1869 and practised as a solicitor from 1874 to 1886. Then he became a member of Gray's Inn but soon after threw up the musty records of the Law for the more exciting and more precarious life of Literature. That he was successful is well known, but there were days when money was not flowing in as it did after the production of "A Gaiety Girl," and that is how he adopted his *nom de guerre*, for he wrote a play in company with one of our most celebrated comedians, then also occasionally "hard up," and to disguise their identities they signed themselves as "Owen Hall" and "Payne Nun." The play was never produced or, at any rate, never attained notoriety. When first he left the law "Jimmy" started writing for "Truth" and the "World" and was soon enlisted into the ranks of the "Illustrated London News" and the "Ladies Pictorial." Then he founded and edited the ill-fated "Bat" and left that to become the dramatic critic of the "Sporting Times", a post now held by that gigantic "Dwarf" and *gourmet*, Colonel Newnham Davis. Later he started and edited the "Phoenix." In 1880 he showed that he had serious interests and contested Dundalk in the Conservative interest against Sir Charles Russell in 1880, and later, though the accepted candidate for Clerkenwell he did not go to the polls.

But it is "Owen Hall" who is known to the public, and his popularity with the public as a playwright is as great as it is privately with Bohemia. "A Gaiety Girl" started the ball rolling and then came "An Artist's Model" with "The Geisha", the most popular musical comedy ever written to follow. "A Greek Slave," "Florodora" "The Silver Slipper" "The Girl from Kay's" and the "Medal and the Maid" complete the list "Owen Hall" is one of the men who can ill be spared from the world of the drama.]

THE number of persons reported to have been killed in the Madras Presidency by wild animals and snakes during the year 1906 was 1,852, or 343 less than in the previous year. Decreases occurred in most Districts, the most noticeable being reported in Godavery and Salem, though the decrease in the former is not so large as the figures show, as the returns for the District are incomplete. There was a considerable increase in the numbers killed in Cuddapah. The number of cattle destroyed, increased by 148. The total number of wild beasts for which rewards were paid during the year was 890, or 81 more than in the previous year. The amount paid for their destruction was Rs. 14,565. A sum of Rs. 12,882 was spent during the year on the removal of noxious undergrowth.

WHEN next Bombay plays Ceylon at cricket, they will in all probability find the Island team considerably stronger than it has been in the past. We see from the *Asian* that D. A. Steele, the Hampshire cricketer, and A. L. Gibson, the old Behar Wanderer, and his brother, G. H. Gibson, are all in the Ceylon and are playing good cricket.

ENGLAND AND JAPAN.

Improvement of Japan's National Resources.

FREE COMPETITION IN MANCHURIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 11.

At a dinner given by the London Chamber of Commerce, the Japanese Ambassador who was the principal guest said, that Japan was devoting all her energies to the improvement of her national resources and the consolidation of her position. He anticipated a great expansion of trade which would lead to a demand for skilled British labour.

Japan strictly adhered, he said, to the principle of free competition in the markets of Manchuria.

Great Britain, he said, as the pioneer of trade in the Far East would continue to take a leading part in promoting the development of commerce. He emphasized the practical and material advantages of friendship between Great Britain and Japan.

THE KING AND QUEEN.

Departure for Minorca.

INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra have sailed for Minorca. The members of the Spanish Royal family have returned to Madrid.

Although no Convention has been signed at Carthagena the consensus of opinion in London and abroad is that the meeting has produced substantial moral results of international importance.

ITALY AND GREECE.

Arbitration in the Balkan Controversies.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

Signor Tittoni has had a long Conference with the Greek Ministers.

The *Temps* remarks that the *rapprochment* between Italy and Greece will enable the former to consolidate her position as a friendly arbitrator in the Balkan controversies.

COLONIAL MERCHANT SHIPPING CONFERENCE.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

At the Colonial Merchant Shipping Conference in London, a resolution opposing the employment of lascars and Chinamen on vessels owned o registered in Australia and New Zealand was withdrawn at the request of the Imperial delegates.

The Colonial delegates reserved the right to introduce legislation on the subject.

BRIANSK WORKS CLOSED.

Murder of Assistant Manager.

20,000 PERSONS STARVING.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

The famous Briansk iron and steel works at Ekaterinoslav have been closed owing to the turbulence of the men which culminated in the murder of the Assistant Manager.

Five thousand men are thrown out of work and 20,000 persons are deprived of subsistence.

COLLISION OF TORPEDO DESTROYERS.

Extensive Damage Sustained.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

The destroyers "Talcon" and "Colac" collided in the Channel this morning.

Both sustained extensive damage and put into Dover.

KASHMIR MINERAL COMPANY.

Exploiting Sapphire Mines.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 11.

The Kashmir Mineral Company, Limited, which has already issued 9,800 shares of Rs. 15 each is about to invite subscriptions to the further issue of 15,000 shares of Rs. 15 each. The new issue is for purposes of working the Kashmir Sapphire mines; of providing gear for working the gold bearing gravel in the Dras River in Baltistan; of testing the Indus River gravels near Attock and of taking up further mineral lode in Kashmir and British India. The Directors are Major-General A. D. Anderson, (retired); Mr. C. H. Oertel; Mr. C. M. P. Wright; Rai Bahadur Boota Singh and Rai Sahib Diwan Amar Nath, Foreign Minister in Kashmir.

THE TIMOL CASE.

Commutation of Sentence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 11.

In response to a numerously signed Memorial for the release of E. I. Timol, who was sentenced on a charge of embezzlement at the Calcutta Sessions about nine months ago to four years' rigorous imprisonment, the Lieutenant-Governor has reduced the sentence to one of eighteen months.

HINDUSTANI MUNSHIS.

To Undergo a Course of Examination.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 11.

It appears that the Board of Examiners have recently informed the Hindustani Munshis, who employ themselves in teaching the language to Officers preparing for the Higher and Lower Standard Examinations, that they must be prepared to undergo an examination themselves, the idea apparently being to make sure that Officers are being taught by competent men.

APPEAL IN THE "PUNJABEE" CASE.

Judgment Reserved.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 11.

The appeal of the Proprietor and Editor of the *Punjabee* against the conviction and sentences by the Lahore District Magistrate and conviction and reduced sentences by the Divisional Judge under section 153 (a) of the Indian Penal Code, was heard in the Punjab Chief Court on Wednesday, attracting as much interest as did the trials in the Lower and Appellate Courts. The quadrangle and verandahs of the building were thronged and the Court room itself was filled to its utmost capacity.

An amusing incident occurred shortly after the opening of the first speech of the Counsel. The din just outside the doors of the Court becoming a nuisance, inquiry was made as to its cause, and it was found that the constables on duty, in their efforts to carry out the Judge's orders and not to let any body further either enter the Court or encroach upon the verandah immediately without, were strenuously impeding the progress of the two accused.

Mr. C. Bevan Petman, Assistant Legal Remembrancer, who has conducted the prosecution singlehanded from the beginning, was present, and the two appellants were represented jointly by Mr. Arthur Gray, Mr. Lajpat Rai, Mr. Dwarka Das and Mr. Shadi Lal. The Bench was composed of Sir William Clerk, Chief Judge, and Mr. Justice Reid.

The hearing occupied the whole day.

Before calling upon the Counsel to speak the Court asked that careful distinction should be made between "appeal" and "revision." This was an appeal, and no facts could be gone into.

The Counsel then plunged into arguments following closely the line of the previous arguments in the Lower Courts.

At the close of the Counsel's remarks, the Court intimated that Judgment would be reserved, and that the appellants were to appear daily until Judgment was delivered.

LATER.

The adjournment in the above cases against the *Indian Daily News*, the *Statesman* and the *Bengalee* was granted as the Counsel for the plaintiffs was not prepared to proceed with them.

SERIO-COMIC RIDING ACCIDENT.

Mrs. Green Unsaddled.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 11.

The *Pioneer's* Upper Burma correspondent says:—Amongst other items of news which lately reached us is the narrow escape from what might have been a very serious accident of that well-known and popular member of Maymyo society, Mrs. Green, who was out riding there lately unattended and whose pony stumbled and fell, unseating its rider. Mrs. Green's habit skirt caught on the pommel and kept her hanging totally unable to free herself or regain the saddle. Most fortunately for her, her pony was an absolutely trustworthy one and in fact, a great pet, who instead of bolting, as most animals would do under the circumstances, had the good sense to remain perfectly still. Nevertheless, Mrs. Green's predicament was a sufficiently terrifying one for the lady, she being just able to support herself with her hands touching the ground; and in this position she had to remain some twenty minutes, alternately speaking to the pony and quieting it and at times calling for assistance, which at length arrived in the shape of some Burmese girls who had been collecting wood in the jungle. The poor things, however, could not free her but summoned a Burman who succeeded in extricating Mrs. Green from her perilous position.

Mrs. Green is an experienced and able horsewoman and to her coolness and presence of mind on this trying occasion she must certainly be said to owe her life or at least her immunity from some very severe injury.

SOVA BAZAR MURDER CASE.

Police Charge of Libel Against Calcutta Papers.

ADJOURNED TO MONDAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 11.

The libel suits instituted by Mr. S. C. Aldridge, Superintendent of the Calcutta Police and other policemen, against the *Indian Daily News* and the *Bengalee*, for comments made by these papers on the conduct of the police in the Sova Bazar Murder case, tried year before last, was to have been called on to-day, but has been postponed to Monday next the 15th instant, to which date, a similar case against the *Statesman* also stands adjourned.

CALCUTTA TRAMWAY COMPANY.

Snapping of a Live Wire.

INSPECTOR KNOCKED DOWN INSENSIBLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 11.

A live over-head wire of the Calcutta Tramway Company snapped and fell on the road last evening when a Mahomedan Motor Inspector of the Company pulled it aside to prevent accident but for some unexplained reason touched it himself, receiving a shock from which he recovered two hours after in the Campbell Hospital where artificial respiration had to be resorted to.

LANDED PROPERTY IN SIMLA.

Increase in Value.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 11.

That there is a surprising increase in the value of property on the Mall at Simla is shown by the fact that the Bank of Bengal is understood to have paid a lakh and thirty thousand rupees for "Dalzil House" where a branch is to be opened on the 15th instant. This property, a few years ago was only valued at fifty to sixty thousand rupees.

TORNADO IN COMILLA.

Nine Mahomedans Killed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 11.

A Comilla telegram, dated yesterday, says that nine Mahomedans were killed by a tornado that passed over the Kheora village, and that ten others were injured.

DEATH OF MR. G. MILLER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 11.

A telegram from London announces the death of Mr. George Miller of Messrs Hoare Miller and Co., who will be remembered by the older generation of citizens in Calcutta as a prominent member of the Mercantile community. Mr. Miller was especially interested in the promotion of railway construction in India.

MADRAS BUDGET DEBATE.

Some Pointed Observations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS APRIL, 11.

After a protracted sitting of the Madras Legislative Council, lasting two days, the debate on the Budget concluded yesterday afternoon. The whole of the first sitting yesterday was taken up with long speeches by the Hon. Sir V. Dasika Chariar, the Hon'ble B. N. Sarma and the Hon'ble K. R. Guruswami Iyer which covered every branch of the administration. Sir V. Desika Chariar as representative of the Madars Corporarion thanked Government for their generosity to the Corporation in the matter of grants for drainage and water-supply and pointed out that despite these grants, the finance of the Municipality would be severely strained to finance schemes which to say nothing of numberless other reforms, were all pressing and urgent, for which money was sorely needed. The Hon. Mr. Forbes in his final reply on this head said that Government were perfectly well aware of the crisis in the affairs of the Municipality and reminded the Municipal member that the question at issue between Government and the Municipality still remained undecided, namely whether all available sources of income were being utilised.

The Hon'ble Mr. Forbes' observations were much to the point when he referred to the penchant of non-official members for light-heartedly proposing a general increase in expenditure, especially in the matter of raising salaries of public servants, of enhanced grants to local bodies, and for education; but the moment they come to criticise the other side—the account of the revenue from which this generosity was to be met—they suddenly became economical, not to say parsimonious, and wanted to cut down all estimates which they conceived were framed on a liberal scale. "With accountancy of this sort it is impossible for any business of Government to keep pace." So Government would wisely go their own way in doing the best according to their lights, being thankful when their efforts meet with approval.

BUDDHIST RESEARCH SOCIETY.

Enlargement of Scope and Alteration of Title.

ISSUE OF A "RESEARCH REVIEW."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 11.

An attempt is now being made to re-constitute the Buddhist Research Society, and to give it extended scope as a "Research Society of India" under which name it will take the whole of Indian history, literature and philosophy for its province.

The Society will publish a Journal called the *Research Review* towards which the Maharaja of Mourbhunj has given a donation of Rs. 90.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH GUIDE.

Extension of the Abbreviation List.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 11.

The Director-General of Telegraphs, in a letter to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, says that it is under consideration to add to the number of abbreviations mentioned in Rule 56 of the Indian Telegraph Guide, which can be accepted as one word, and he asks to be furnished with a list of abbreviations most commonly used in commercial correspondence and arranged in order of the frequency with which they occur, to enable him to judge if any of them can be so admitted.

RAILWAY POLICE CHARGES.

Apportionment Between Government and Companies.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 11.

A Commission will shortly be constituted, consisting of the Hon'ble H. A. Sim, C.I.E., Additional Member of Council, from Madras, as President; Mr. C. I. Stevenson-Moore, I.C.S., Inspector-General of Police in the Lower Provinces, and Mr. D. Ross-Johnstone, Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway, as members, and Mr. H. DeL Ross, the Superintendent of the Government Railway Police in Lucknow, as Secretary, to investigate the apportionment between the Government and Railway Companies of charges on account of the police employed on different lines of railways throughout India.

FRONTIER TRIBAL DISTURBANCES.

Fight Between the Malikdin and Kumbir Khels.

ONE HUNDRED CASUALTIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 11.

Fighting has been taking place between the Malikdin Khels and the Kumbir Khels, during the last few days, beyond the Kajuri Hills, four or five miles north of Jamrud.

The matter in dispute is the possession of a small piece of land in the Jajuri Valley.

Casualties on both sides are said to number about one hundred.

CALCUTTA FREE SCHOOL.

Honorary Secretary's letter to the "Englishman."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 11.

The Reverend L. H. Lermit, Honorary Secretary, Calcutta Free School, writes to the *Englishman*, (which published a statement that no decision was arrived at to the removal of the school to Ranchi,) that the utmost that can be said is that Government believe it will be advantageous to the school to transfer it from its present locality, but it is not yet decided to do so. The Governors have deposited a certain sum of money in the Ranchi Treasury, while the scheme is being carefully considered in all its bearings.

SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Increase of Salary.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 11.

Sanction has been given to the proposal to increase the salary of the Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce and Industry Department, to Rs. 4,000 per mensem, being the same amount as that drawn by other Civilian Secretaries.

THE BENGAL TENANCY ACT.

Heritable Rights of Non-Occupancy Ryots.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 10.

At the High Court, before a full Bench consisting of the Chief Justice and Justices Harington, Brett, Mitter and Geidt, a question of considerable importance came up under the Bengal Tenancy Act, as to whether the right of a non-occupancy ryot was heritable. The appellant, who was defendant in this suit for ejectment, claimed to hold certain land as successor in interest of one Mohantdewadas, who acquired, by purchase, the rights of a non-occupancy tenant. The District Judge of Mozufferpore held that such a tenancy was not heritable. The defendant appealed against that decision, and the matter came before Justices Mitter and Holmwood, who, being doubtful of the correctness of the ruling on which the District Judge relied, referred the matter to a full bench. The Chief Justice expressed no decided opinion but left the matter to his colleagues. Justices Harington and Geidt held that it was not heritable, while Justices Brett and Mitter held that it was.

POWERS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

Penal Bye-Laws Declared Ultra Vires.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 10.

An important point affecting the powers of District Boards to frame penal bye-laws was decided by Mr. Justice Stephen in the High Court to-day. One Ramarum Ghose of Baraset was fined Rs. 40 under a bye-law of the 24-Perganas District Board for encroaching on a certain road. Mr. Justice Stephen held that the Local Self-Government Act empowered District Boards to make bye-laws only to maintain roads, but that Boards had no power to frame penal bye-laws for that purpose.

The order of the Honorary Magistrate, who imposed the fine, was declared *ultra vires* and the fine was ordered to be refunded.

LICENSED STAMP VENDORS.

Withdrawal of Commission on Sale.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 11.

For the past two days business houses have been put to great inconvenience for the want of postage stamps, arising out of the new departmental regulation by which Licensed Stamp Vendors are no longer given the usual commission of one pice in the rupee for the sale of the unified anna and half anna stamps.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

Inspection and Report by Captain Muller.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, APRIL 11.

Captain Muller, Government Consulting Engineer, inspected the Matheran Steam Tramway to-day and passed it and has advised the G. I. P. Railway to run also passenger trains.

VIRULENT PLAGUE IN KARACHI.

Earlier Closing of the Courts.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, APRIL 11.

Plague continues on the upward grade and appears to be of a virulent type and the nervousness it has aroused is considerable. During the past five days as many as 158 cases and 153 deaths from plague have been recorded.

Representation, signed by Members of the Karachi Bar, was made to the Judicial Commissioner for closing the Court for the Summer Vacation this month on account of plague. The Judicial Commissioner has accordingly ordered the Karachi Courts to be closed from the 16th instant.

DEATH OF REV. ISAAC ROW.

Anglo Indian Evangelisation Society.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 11.

Reverend Isaac Row, for twenty-five years the Missionary of the Anglo-Indian Evangelisation Society, while paying a travelling visit to Europeans in isolated parts of the Mission, died of heart failure, accelerated probably by close and cloudy weather and intense heat. The deceased was widely known in this country. The funeral was attended by a great many of the Methodist and Episcopal Church Ministers from Bombay and elsewhere. The service by the grave side was conducted by the Rev. W. H. Stephen, the girls from the Anglo-Indian Home, Bombay, singing the funeral hymns.

A SECTARIAN DISTURBANCE.

Shias and Sunnis Warned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, APRIL 11.

The ill-will between the Shias and Sunnis, which has been active here for two years past, has recently come to a head. A few days ago some Sunnis passed a Shia mosque when it is alleged that a brickbat was thrown at them, upon which they entered the mosque and beat the shias there. On the following day some Sunnis, excited by the curses uttered by the Shia women, entered their houses and beat them. The feeling since has run very strong on both sides and but for the precautions taken, viz. the employment of large numbers of armed and mounted police, there would unquestionably have been much rioting of a dangerous order. The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Butler, C. I. E., has summoned the leaders on both sides and warned them that he holds them responsible and that they must use their influence to mitigate the excitement. A Committee of five leading Shias and Sunnis had been appointed to meet and endeavour to settle matters.

MOTOR CAR IN DIR.

First British Car in the Farthest North.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 11.

A British-made motor car has been driven into the territory of the Chief of Dir by Colonel Godfrey, Political Agent in Malakand. It got as far as the Bandagai tower. This is twenty-five miles distant from Malakand on the Dir-Chitral road which from Chakdarra is an unmetalled track, crossing the Khatgala Pass near Sarai and the Kamrani Pass below Sado. Beyond that it is believed to be too rough and narrow for any car to travel. The point reached constitutes a record for British cars for the farthest north from India.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE MARAKESH OUTRAGE.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

Details of the outrage in Marakesh show that the British Vice-Consul was defending the residence where the Europeans took refuge and shot one of the mob.

The mob, enraged at Dr. Manchamp's Wireless Telegraphy, stormed his house, stoned him dead, and repeatedly stabbed the corpse.

The Moors sacked several European houses.

BOTHA'S FAREWELL BANQUET.

THE PREMIER'S SPEECH.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

At the farewell banquet at Johannesburg, General Botha said:—"We now live under one flag; are the subjects of one Empire. Let our quarrels cease, let us forget all differences, meet personally and assist each other to adjust our difficulties. We trust Great Britain, and we want Britains to trust us."

AMERICAN CORPORATIONS.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S VIEW.

Ex-President Cleveland says that the outcry against American Corporations resembles a delirium where of the nation will presently be ashamed. Some Government supervision is necessary, but it should be planned quietly and not during a period of excitement.

Mr. Cleveland appeals to the Democrats to force the Tariff Reform on the broader ground of national life, and abandon selfish commercial isolation.

SCHOOLS IN IRELAND.

MR. BIRRELL'S CONTRIBUTION.

Mr. Birrell has promised annually £40,000 for [illegible] Ireland, [illegible] three years for building new schools in [illegible]

POSSIBLE WAR WITH GERMANY.

M. PICQUART ON BAILLOND'S PREDICTION.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

General Baillond, Commander of the 20th Division, declared that war with Germany is possible, and hoped that when it came his Division would assist in the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine, and issued a general order referring to the coming struggle.

Picquart, the War Minister, to mark his disapproval, transferred Baillond to the 16th Division.

M. Picquart in the debate in the French Chamber on Baillond's indiscretion said that the General was not disgraced but merely transferred to a more suitable locality than the German frontier.

THE KHEDIVE ON EGYPT.

The Khedive informs a French journalist that the Egyptians are quite capable of managing their own concerns, and repudiates the desire to become a despot. The Egyptians are fond of the French and he hopes they will come to Egypt in numbers.

Despite the *entente cordiale*, *The Times* warns him to prevent favouritism and corruption in his public departments.

UNIONIST FREE TRADE CLUB.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN'S VIEWS.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain speaking at Addiscombe said that the Unionist Free Trade Club was a mere stage army with leaders and no followers and that it was unfair that more should stay in the party simply to oppose its policy, accuse the majority and introduce anarchy and confusion.

PREFERENTIAL RAILWAY RATES.

Mr. Lloyd George is introducing a Bill terminating Preferential Railway Rates for imports over exports.

CRUELTY TO NATIVE WOMEN.

A German farmer named Wilhager, at Swakopmund, got three years for shooting a native women for quitting her work, and for tying another with her infant to a tree and forgetting to release her.

BRITISH SUBJECT KIDNAPPED AT SALONICA.

A Salonica British merchant's son named Robert Abbott was kidnapped within sight of the Consulate and held for ransom.

SHELL EXPLOSION IN AMSTERDDAM ARSENAL.

Lieutenant Schwerman who, while filling a new model shell, his own invention, in the Amsterdam Arsenal, was killed with another by the explosion. Two were wounded.

LORD ROSEBERY ON THE LIBERAL LEAGUE

London, March 27.—Lord Rosebery addressing the Liberal League said its activity is especially necessary now. He himself owed the Government no confidence, and had no connection, secret or open therewith, and apprehended Government would make too many impossible promises.

Lord Rosebery feared lest Liberal Ministers become permanently connected with hostility to property. If so, the Party would be squeezed out between socialism and Conservatism. If, he said, this rock wrecked previous Liberal rule, the warning would be interpreted as retired ravens croaking on a withered branch Two things Britain never would tolerate,—tax on foodstuffs and a separate Irish Parliament.

ROUMANIAN RIOTS.

London, March 29.—The Roumanian Finance Minister estimates the rioting losses at four millions, and 500 peasants killed.

MR. BURNS ON MR. KEIR-HARDIE'S SCHEME.

In the House of Commons Mr. Burns told Mr. Keir Hardie that he was pressing on credulous workmen schemes wasteful, mischievous and economically unsound.

SABZEVAR MURDR.

The body of the Russian who was murdered at Sabzevar was thrown to the dogs.

The Russian Bank is closed and the Colonists have fled to Neshed.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES OF ALCOHOL.

Sixteen leading doctors, including Sir Thomas Anderson and Doctor Halliburton publish in the *Lancet* a Manifesto declaring that alcohol for rabids is a trustworthy restorative in the disease, by its moderate use by adults. Diet is usually beneficial.

RAYNER'S PETITION.

Rayner's petition has been signed by 400 people. 00

RESULT OF THE "JENA" EXPLOSION.

Owing to the Jena explosion the Admiralty has appointed a Commission to investigate explosives in the British Navy.

THE "SUEVIC" SALVAGE.

£200,000 sterling cargo from the "Suevic" has been salvaged.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN SIERRA LEONE.

CENETNARY CELEBRATION.

The Centenary of the Slave Trade Abolition was celebrated with great rejoicings in Sierra Leone on the 26th.

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SKETCHES OF THE NATIONS.

THE JAP AS HE SEES HIMSELF,

BY

DOUGLAS SLADEN

(*Author of "The Japs at Home," &c.*)

Modern books on Japan, inspired by the Japanese themselves, say nothing to show that the Japanese is not born in the ordinary way, though the remainder of his existence is phenomenal The Japanese girl of my acquaintence used to begin carrying the last baby almost as soon as she was weaned herself; and at this age her brother was entrusted with binding books and decorating Satsuma china intended for the Western market. This must have interfered with education, but nowadays the Japanese is nothing if he is not educated. Every kind of knowledge is put before him; he devours it with the same avidity that the American child shows for candies. But knowledge, we are told, is not considered the important part of his education, it is the ethical side which signifies. The Japanese schoolboy is brought up on the Imperial Rescript, the keynote to which is that "in Japan all virtues are mainly viewed as a point of duty of those upon whom the conduct of those virtues is incumbent." This is a platitude worthy of Plato. (I do not mean that platitude is derived from Plato, though it ought to be). The Japanese loves platitudes; but it does not signify, because he tries to live up to them. His glowing heroism can vivify even platitudes.

DEATH HAS NO STING.

"To be loyal to the Emperor is the duty of a subject; to be patriotic to his country is the duty of a citizen; truthfulness is the duty of a friend, and reverence is the duty of a child to its parent," says the Imperial Rescript. We have written much the same in Darnell's [illegible] but we never regarded these as rules for [illegible] ing of our England great and free: they were part of a sermon, [illegible] to mean that his life and his [illegible] flower, if his country needed them. [illegible] that he crossed the trenches of 203 Metre [illegible] the piled-up bodies of his comrades, and [illegible] Arthur and Russia at his feet. The Japanese [illegible] to say what he likes for the five-[illegible] ness man who has taught the world to [illegible] that she had never quite known the [illegible] heroe's Cromwell's Ironsides and the Puritans of the Mahdi did not go to their deaths like Japanese Tommies. The only hope visible [illegible] heaven of harps, and the other of a [illegible] houris, but the heroes of Port Arthur [illegible] religious convictions like these to many thousands the supreme moment. They died as [illegible] troops have ever died, because they [illegible] would be disgraceful to do other wise.

If I have killed the Japanese [illegible] with his religion or even marrying him, [illegible] to consider their attitude with regard to [illegible] mortality of the dead. When Togo [illegible] Tokio he went to make a solemn sacrifice [illegible] of his fallen men. When Nogi had [illegible] Arthur he went to the highest point [illegible] the dead for winning his victory. We say [illegible] "it is no honour to the dead if [illegible] ing and reasons in his mind at the same [illegible] the dead is nothing more than dust, or [illegible] could not be in existence, or at all events [illegible] from us in an unknown region. When a [illegible] sees the shrine erected in Tokio where [illegible] and soldiers alike, who died for their [illegible] consecrated as a sort of deity, he is led to [illegible] peculiar custom But what difference is [illegible] between our observances of the illustrious dead [illegible] that of erecting a distinguished statesman or [illegible] in the Pantheon or Westminster Abbey.

A SECULAR RELIGION.

Religion should come [illegible] marriage, and religion the Japanese are the most modern [illegible] outside Mars. Just as the Italian has invented a civil Sunday, the Jap has invented a secular religion and he has gone far with it. He has [illegible] made it a success in board schools, which [illegible] ing the ill-success that has attended all [illegible] make education free, secular and compulsory. Great Britain and her Colonies, is even more surprising than the part it played in the capture of Port Arthur. No people have ever taught them so much in a year as the Japanese; and the extraordinary thing they have taught it, is to have a secular religion. It is time that [illegible] professors from Japan (as they used to have professors from us), to teach us how to have a secular education that retains the merits of a religious one. For their secular education taught them to defy death in a way that must have been a refreshing novelty to the conqueror of all men. I give the moral teaching of the Japanese national religion, which they call Shinto, the Way of the Gods, in three lines. The ceremonial side will not take much more, as it consists chiefly in putting fresh cakes and a spring of green in the little family shrine called the God shelf, each morning. There are no priests and temples, but the priests have hardly anything to do except bury people, and they do not do much of that, because most Japanese are Buddhists as well as Shintoists, and having lived as good Shintoists for the sake of their Emperor and their country, prefer to die good Buddhists. There would be more Christians in Japan if the missionaries would allow the converts to retain their other religions. The Japanese might not object to giving new religious beliefs a trial if he was not asked to abandon those which he knows are safe. Even the moral side of Buddhism cannot be summed up in three lines. One must take that as read as they say at Board meetings, and proceed to marriage.

MARRIAGE.

The Japanese has become a proverb, and it is sometimes of the most temporary nature, but he says "Christian countries have their temporary marriages too." This is not a sound tu-quoque, for in Japan you can get in and out of a legal marriage almost as easily as you can get in and out of a cab and we can only get out of a legal marriage by a very bad accident. It was Mrs. Grundy's firm belief that if a man and woman wish to get married in Japan, all they have to do is to drink nine cups of Sake out of the same cup. She never troubled herself about the antecedent details of taking the wife out of her own house, dressed in white like a corpse and lighting fires of purification the moment she was out of it, nor was she aware that the really binding part of the ceremony was the going to the police station to register the wife as your property instead of her father's.

Anyhow the Japanese divorce is more complex than it was in the good old days at the end of the nineteenth century, when one marriage out of every three ended in a divorce. Besides such obvious reasons as leprosy, infidelity, and barrenness, a wife ran the risk of being divorced if she talked too much, or saw too much of her own relations, or went to temples too much till she reached the age of ugliness, but the most constant reason was when her mother-in-law did not find her a good servant. A Japanese wife is always expected to devote herself more to her mother-in-law than she does to her husband, nor are her functions as a mother ever so important as her mother-in-law functions, for she is expected to repress her feelings as a mother, and the chief thing she has to look forward to in life is not having to repress her feelings as a mother-in-law. We have been robbed of all our old beliefs about Japan. We knew that the golden age of divorce was passed when men could discharge a wife because they had done with her, without any alimony, and that only women who were earning wages ever thought of divorcing their husbands. The divorce laws the Japanese have instead are about the best in the world. We are not even allowed to enjoy the superstition about the Jap's behaviour to his wife. We are told she is not down-trodden, but only gentle, and that in family affairs she generally has the last word like any other woman though she does not raise her voice. Perhaps the cruellest blow of all is that we may no longer flatter ourselves that we are not as the Japanese are in commercial morality.

COMMERCIAL MORALITIES.

It is easy if disingenuous to take refuge in saying "to-quoque" to the European tradesman. For instance we are told of a European who bought silk from various Japanese manufacturers and find-

ing that one manufacturer sold better than the others in Europe, put his mark on all the silks. The high-minded Japanese tradesmen thereupon refused to sell him any more silk. I find an inherent improbability in this story. I cannot conceive the British tradesman or the British public understanding any Japanese trademark, much less buying silk by the mark. There is only one person in the South Kensington Museum who knows the signature of even Hokusai by heart. And even allowing the truth of this instance, what is it among so many? Have not we who have been to Japan seen suppositious whisky labelled "Glasgow Wine;" milk that pretended to have been condensed in Switzerland; and pens that claimed an American origin labelled "Heagler," which is the favourite Japanese way of spelling the name of the King of birds; silk handkerchiefs ascribed to Crosse and Blackwell under the impression that their name would cover any multitude of sins; and the soaps which claims to have no peers being replaced by Japanese imitations which challenged its supremacy by having "Peers" written on the label.

A respectable Japanese merchant of my acquaintance defends the morality of the forged labels. They would not take in any Englishman he said because they were so badly done, and as for the native, since he did not know what the real Worcester Sauce tasted like he could not be disappointed at not getting it. He would probably like the Worcester Sauce made by a native manufacturer who understood Japanese taste better than he would like Lea and Perrins's. And unconsciously he was being made to support native industries. As the Japanese wishes to buy his whisky at 1s. 6d. a bottle, it really is fortunate that he should be content with Glasgow Wine made in Japan.

THE SECRET OF GOVERNMENT.

Finally it would seem that we have still something to learn as to the secret of the real government of Japan. Many books have tried to pierce the veil but it remained for the great Ito's son-in-[illegible]. There was no revolution forty years [illegible] the great change. The powerful [illegible] never paid allegiance to the Sho[illegible] powerful Choshu clan was rebellion against [illegible] in East and Hizen sympathized. The Mikado re[illegible] activities. In time a constitution was [illegible] Cabinets have risen and fallen with [illegible] stability. The outside world wondered how [illegible] survived this rattle of cabinets. The Japan[illegible] themselves do everything for their Emperor [illegible] in his name, and told us nothing. But rumour [illegible] held that Satcho (Satsuma and Chosiu) [illegible] their own leaders and policy and [illegible] the latter on the nation. In the war it came [illegible] that above his cabinet the Emperor depended on five older statesmen, Ito Inouye Yamagata, Oyama and Matsukata. In Dr. Baron's informing pages, we see the facts reconciled, for four out of the five elder statesmen and the present premier (Katsura) are nearly all the other ruling men of Japan are the men of Satsuma and Chosiu, who made "the Great Change." Japan is ruled by its greatest men. Why do not all nations entrust their national existence to their five greatest men of all political creeds?

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Major T. A. F. R. Oldfield, Assistant Political Agent Second Grade, has been granted privilege leave for one month and eighteen days combined with special leave for four months and twelve days with effect from the 29th March or the subsequent date on which he availed himself of it.

Captain E. S. Pottinger, Assistant Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country, to hold charge of the offices of Second-in-Command and Adjutant, Kolhapur Infantry, and "ex officio" Assistant Political Agent, Kolhapur, in addition to his own duties, vice Major T. A. F. R. Oldfield proceeded on leave, pending further orders.

Captain H. S. Strong, an Assistant Political Agent, Third Grade, Bombay, held substantively the appointment of Assistant to the Resident at Baroda in Okhamandal and Commandant of the Wagher Corps from the 19th February 1906 to the 21st October 1906, both days inclusive.

Mr. J. Ghosal, I.C.S., to act as Agent for the Mehwasi Estates, West Khandesh, vice Mr. H. B. Clayton, I.C.S., pending further orders.

Captain E. J. Dunn, Cantonment Magistrate, Deolali, to be a Justice of the Peace within [illegible] the certificate subject to the administration of the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Messrs. J. [illegible], I.C.S., L. J. Sedgwick, I.C.S., and N. Gustasp, Divisional Forest Officer in charge Working Plans, N.C., passed an examination in Marathi according to the Lower Standard on 19th March.

Messrs. G. Leathem, I.C.S., and R. M. Maxwell, I.C.S., passed an examination in Kanarese according to the Lower Standard on 19th March.

Messrs. G. Leathem, I.C.S., J. Nissim, I.C.S., L. J., Sedgwick, I.C.S., and R. M. Maxwell, I.C.S., to be Assistants to the Collectors of Belgaum, Nasick, Satara and Dharwar respectively.

Mr. T. J. Stephen to act as a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Karachi during the absence of Mr. D. McIver.

Lieutenant D. A. Sandford, R. G. A., passed an examination in the Somali language on the 25th March.

Mr. J. Ghosal, I.C.S., on relief by Mr. J. P. Orr, I.C.S., to act as Collector of West Khandesh and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for West Khandesh vice Mr. H. B. Clayton, I.C.S., pending further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Crimmin, V.C., C.I.E., I.M.S., is granted such privilege leave of absence as may be due to him on the 18th April or subsequent date of relief, in combination with furlough on medical certificate for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to one year.

Mr. Manilal Gangadas Desai, L.M. and S., Civil Surgeon, Kaira, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months from the date of relief.

Leave of absence out of India is granted to the undermentioned Volunteer officers as follows:

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—(1) Captain (Honorary Major) Thomas Mathew English, V.D., from 13th April to 13th October; (2) Captain the Honourable Arthur Hill Trevor, from 6th April to 31st January; (3) Second Lieutenant John George Berrie, from 15th April to 14th January."

Leave of absence to England is granted to Major E. R. Harr, V.D., 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, on private affairs, for 15 months, from 6th April,

The undermentioned officer is granted leave of absence out of India from the 16th April to 15th October: Captain Percy Willett Cresswell, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

License to solemnize marriages is granted to the Reverend James Sydney Hobson of the Wesleyan Church.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Corkery, I.M.S., to act as Presidency Surgeon, Third District, and in medical charge of the Common Prison, House of Correction and Byculla Schools, vice Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Barry M.B., I.M.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Captain L. P. Stephen, M.B., I.M.S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Ahmednagar, in addition to his own duties, as a temporary measure, pending further orders.

Major S. Evans, M.B., I.M.S., has been allowed an extension of furlough for six months.

THE BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

The Honorary Secretary's report shows that over 2,000 people attended the recent exhibition in the Town Hall. The exhibition was opened on March 4th by H. E. the Governor at a Conversazione and private view and remained open to the public till March 18th. On the last Saturday and Sunday, 500 and 300 people respectively paid for admission. The pictures numbered 500 and the collection was much above the average of recent years in merit and general interest.

The income derived from gate money and sale of catalogues was Rs. 781-12 and commission on sale of pictures, Rs. 197-8 and 148 members' subscriptions gave Rs. 1,480, giving a total return of Rs. 2,459-4. The expenditure which included Rs. 400 for scantling charges for lighting, advertising, extra staff, Society's medals, etc, amounted to Rs. 1,800-3-7, leaving a balance of Rs. 1658-0-5 to carry on the Society during the year. The prices of the picture sold amounted to Rs. 1,975.

At the last exhibition in 1905 only 750 people attended and the society had to face a deficit Rupees 2,966.

There has thus been a most gratifying revival in the interest taken in the Society's efforts to encourage painting. Next year we may hope for still better results especially if European Society could be induced to patronize the exhibition more than is at present the case.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard states, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy [illegible] many others. Delicately perfumed. [illegible] buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur [illegible] the name and figure head of "Albion" [illegible] Sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE AUNDH COMMISSION.

Pirya Mang's Cross Examination.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, APRIL 10.

Pirya Mang was called this morning and cross-examined by Mr. Branson:—

Q.—Before the Kharbari came to see you in Jail, were you told that he was coming?—I was not.

Q.—Where did he see you in the Jail?—He came and stood outside my cell. With him were the Jailor and Bala Saheb Maharaj. Bala Saheb and the Jailor could not hear what the Kharbari was saying to me.

Q.—You first of all said that you ran away for nothing? Yes, I did say that.

Q.—And you have said that the Jailor abused you? Yes, and he said: "Why did you run away? He talked only two or three words.

Q.—Why did you want to tell the Jailor your story at his bungalow?—I did not want to make the disclosure all at once. I was afraid it would come to the ears of the Maharajah, that is the reason why I did not tell him in Jail. The talk took place at 8 a.m. and I went to his bungalow at 12.

Q.—What was the first thing the Kharbari told you when you went to his bungalow?—He told me to tell the truth. He did not write down what I told him. After this I did not go to see him again. I was not sent to the Collector on that day. It was 7 or 8 days after. The Collector took down all I said. I saw the Collector at Wai. When I first went to the Collector, he did not take down my statement. He simply saw me and told me to go away, and I went to Aundh in custody.

Q.—When you got back to Aundh did you see the Kharbari again?—I did not.

Q.—When did you see the Collector again?—Ten or 12 days after I returned to Aundh.

Q.—When you went to Sonkira with whom did you live? The Sonkira Patel, whose name is Ganu. I was living with him till I was arrested and did his field work. Whenever the Police came in search of me he warned me to go to the fields. Sometimes I used to go to Chinchni every second or fourth day. For two or three days I used to stay at Chinchni.

Q.—Did the Sonkira Patel tell you that he was coming to arrest you?—He told me that the Kharbari had ordered him to arrest me. I did not escape from Sonkira, because I had confidence in him, and he swore he would not arrest me. Although the Patel was told to arrest me, he was not bound to arrest me.

Q.—What time were you arrested? At dawn. I said to the Patel: You promised not to arrest me, why did you do it? The Patel said "I am afraid of losing my station."

Q.—How often have you been convicted of dacoity? Twice, once in Wulka Taluqua and a second at Rampur in Aundh State. Dada Saheb Maharaj convicted me of the second dacoity, and of the first I was convicted by the Sessions Court of Satara. I was convicted for mischief by the Mamlatdar of Kundal.

Q.—Did you tell Mr. Arthur that Balku and Kassim came to the Jail to see you 7 or 8 days before the Chief's installation?—I cannot remember. I was alone when Balku and Kassim came to me in the garden. The Jailor may have been in the garden. Nobody saw us when we were together. When I was first examined by Mr. Arthur I might have told him that Balku and Kassim came to me.

Q.—Did they give you any reason for wanting to release you?—They said as I was a huntsman the Chief would release me and give me service.

Q.—Did you tell Mr. Arthur that it was 7 or 8 days after the release of the prisoners that Balku and Kassim came to you?—I did. I can't remember if I told him it was 2 or 4 days after. I don't remember what I stated to Mr. Arthur. On the third occasion, Kassim came to me alone.

Q.—Did you suggest to Mr. Arthur on the first occasion that Bhasker had several conversations with you regarding your escape?—I had only one conversation with Bhasker and that was when Kassim Bhaldar came, and never again. I spoke to Bhasker on the day he came with Kassim and two or three days he came to break my chains.

Q.—Now I want you to tell me exactly how many conversations you had with Bhasker?—Two.

Q.—Did you tell Mr. Arthur at any time that Kassim and Balker took an oath from you? I did tell him that.

Q.—Did you tell Mr. Arthur a word about your wanting to have an interview with the Chief before you consented to carry out the plot?—I don't remember. I don't remember if my statement was taken down in [illegible] regarding Pirya and asked him whether he had informed the Political Agent. Jacob said he had spoken. Witness suggested that if Jacob could not get on with the Chief the best thing he could do was to resign and revert to Government service. He took notes of the conversation with Jacob, but could not find them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Branson, witness said Ganpaty Mang was once convicted of dacoity, but did not know whether he was on the list of bad characters. He used to employ him as informer. He did not ask Jacob for any particulars regarding the plot. He took notes of the conversation until Jacob told him that he had informed the Political Agent of the whole plot and for this reason he did not take any action in the matter. Witness told Jacob of the information he had received from Ganu Mang.

Babya Mang, examined by Mr. Rao, said Ganu Mang had introduced him to Mr. Wallinger and the Saheb told him to catch Nilya. He searched for Nilya and found him at Chinchni with Pirya. Pirya asked witness if he would collect some men to commit a dacoity and added that he was released from the Aundh Jail for the purpose of committing dacoity on the Kharbari's house and kill the Kharbari. Pirya further told witness that the Chief had said that he would give him, Pirya and those whom they collected a reward for the purpose and keep them in his service within the State limits. On his return to Mr. Wallinger witness related to the Saheb what Pirya mentioned to him. Witness saw Pirya again later on, when Pirya questioned him about collecting men. He agreed to Pirya's proposal to collect men only to deceive him. He returned to Mr. Wallinger a second time and again mentioned what Pirya had said. The Saheb said he would try to catch both Pirya and Nilya. This was after Mr. Wallinger's return from Kansuli in May. In October 1906 witness was arrested and taken to Kolapur on a charge of dacoity, but on being tried he was discharged.

In cross-examination he admitted being a beggar and having wandered from village to village for over two years and stayed with Nilya for some time. Ganpati Mang corroborated witness materially. He added that he introduced Babya Mang who was an outlaw to Mr. Wallinger about a year ago. Babya had informed witness that Pirya's object in wanting to collect men was to commit a dacoity on the Kharbari's house and kill him. He kept a diary written by other people as he could not read or write himself and showed it to the Political Agent when he was examined. The interview between Babya and Mr Wallinger were recorded in the diary. On one occasion he met Jacob accidentally, sitting in a tonga near the Police Station. He told him of the plot and said "look after yourself and keep men near you to guard you."

Witness was cross-examined by Daji Abajee Khare regarding his diary, until the Court rose for the day.

THE WESTMINSTER GLEE SINGERS.

The Westminster Glee Singers gave their Second Concert in the Town Hall last night, to a fairly large and enthusiastic audience. When it is said that every item on the programme was thunderously applauded, it will be understood that they were rendered in the usual perfect style for which this combination is noted.

To particularize—Miss Warie Hootoon's splendid voice was heard to the greatest advantage, and Master Albert Hole is simply a marvel of Artistic singing for one so young.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Bombero and Esplanade	1	1	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comarkhadi and Dongri	12	9	32
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panasewady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ..	25	20	41
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	9	4	6
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tarfeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	17	16	49
F Parel, Sewree and Sion.....	7	7	24
G Mahim and Worli	9	6	19
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals	9	4	15
Total.....	80	57	190
Total plague deaths to date..	139,085		
Same date last year	119	106	333

VOLUNTEER MANŒUVRES AT QUETTA.

Annual Inspection of the Baluchistan Volunteer Rifles.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, APRIL 7.

Before the commencement of hostilities, the Northern Force was in the neighbourhood of Regi, and the Southern Force held a position south of Quetta.

On the morning of the 6th instant, the General Officer Commanding the Northern Force despatched a convoy of provisions under an escort to a detached post at the Staff College. Reaching Samungli at about a quarter to ten, Major Cobbold, the officer in command of the escort, was informed that the Southern Force, strength unknown, had been seen in the vicinity of the Karani Village, and that small bodies were reported to be advancing on the left bank of the River Lora, which was impassable except at the Ford crossed by the Samungli-Quetta Road, while the ground on the right bank, except on the Road, was too heavy and marshy for troops to move over. The Baluchistan Volunteer Rifles received an order to move out from Samungli in a half-right or south-easterly direction and occupy a hill that commanded the whole of the low-lying ground on the left bank of the River. Number 5 Mountain Battery and three Companies of the York and Lancaster Regiment were to follow in support. These orders were carried into execution, but before the actual occupation of the hill, the Baluchistan Volunteer Rifle Scouts brought in reports of the vast strength of the enemy on a point west of that which the Baluchistan Volunteer Rifles had been directed to occupy, and also that the enemy was above the left bank of the river advancing towards the Ford. It was soon seen that the enemy's strength far exceeded that of the convoy escort, and after some serious fighting, during which the whole of the Northern reserves were absorbed in an attempt to check the enemy's turning movement on the left of the Northern Force, it became necessary for the Northern Force to retire on Regi. Just then, about noon, the "Cease Fire" sounded: it was then that the tactics adopted by Major Cobbold in not allowing his convoy, which covered a mile of ground, to leave the shelter of Samungli Village until he was sure of being able to cross the Ford, became apparent; for had the convoy proceeded, the driving in of the escort upon the convoy by overwhelming numbers would have thrown the whole into utter confusion and resulted in disaster. As it was, the instant the retirement became inevitable, he heliographed to the Officer in immediate charge of the convoy to retire on Regi. Lieutenant-General Smith-Dorrien and Sir Henry MacMahon, Honorary Colonel of the Baluchistan Volunteer Rifles, accompanied the Volunteers in their movement for the occupation of the hill. After the engagement, Lieutenant-General Smith-Dorrien expressed his approval of the smart and intelligent manner in which the mounted section extended and galloped out to their work as scouts, followed by a fringe of dismounted scouts. The Company advanced in echelon of half companies from the right and were extended. The Baluchistan Volunteer Rifles, consisting of 81 men, of whom 13 were mounted, were commanded by Captain Shaw, V.D.; the other Company Officers were Captain Summerhayes and Lieutenant Cumming. The Volunteers were very much encouraged by the presence of their Honorary Colonel who has always taken the warmest interest in the welfare of the Corps, and who was evidently pleased to have witnessed the efficiency of the Corps in action.

B. I. STEAMER AGROUND.

Mishap in the Gulf.

NEWS has reached the Agents of the British India Steam Navigation Company in Bombay that their steamer *Balimba* which plies weekly between Karachi and ports in the Persian Gulf is aground east of Aboo Moosa, between Linga and Dubai.

The *Balimba* is a steamer of 2,510 tons gross register and is commanded by Captain McLean. She was on her way back from the Gulf to Karachi when she went aground.

THE s. s. Goalpara has been sent from Karachi and the passenges and mails have been transferred to the latter vessel. It is not supposed that there were many passengers on board.

THE Company hope that the *Balimba* will be floated off when the spring tides serve between the 12th and 15th instant. She is at present in no danger of becoming a wreck.

JUDGMENT IN THE POLICE CASE.

"Give us more pay" the sepoys cried.
Alas! they cried in vain,
For though they cried in humble style,
They only met disdain.
The scape goats, singled out with care,
Are haled before the Court.
The sapient Magistrate decides,
"You really didn't ought
"To hold your meetings openly,
"In spite of what was said,
"And read to you and written up
"Above each sepoy's bed.
"Let suffragettes (the little pets!)
"Hold meetings if they like,
"But when the *p'lics* hold meetings, well,
"They're obviously on strike!
"So though I cannot justify
"You guilty, say, of treason,
"I cannot say your conduct was
"Compatible with reason.
"So pray be good in future, and
"Obey kind Mr. G. L.
"For if you don't your life may be
"A perfect little *heaven* I"

F.

A BACHELOR'S DISTRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In reply to a letter which appeared in your issue of to-day's paper, enquiring where he would be able to get his socks darned and other wearing apparel repaired, I have much pleasure to inform him that there is a workroom in the parsonage where poor European and Eurasian females are employed to do all kinds of needle work and where work of the kind mentioned will be done satisfactorily.—Yours, etc.,

NEMO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In answer to the enquiry from the "Bachelor in distress" which appeared in your paper yesterday, I hasten to relieve the distress of the said Bachelor by informing him that there is a House in Grant Road where he could have his mending done neatly and for a moderate charge. If he would send it C/o Matron, "Home for the Aged and Friendless," Suliman Square, Grant Road, she would see the work done. The Home is next door to the Grant Road Post Office.—Yours, etc.,

M. D.

[illegible] tal number of deaths registered in Bombay [illegible] the week ending April 9 was 1297, giving a death-rate of 29·96 per annum per thousand as against 123·43 the corresponding period of last year, and 110·76 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 67 died from fevers; 607, plague; 5, small-pox; 3, measles; 1, cholera; 1, leprosy; 64, phthisis; 40, diseases of the nervous system; 184, affections of the respiratory organs; 50, diarrhœa; 24, dysentery; 44, still-born; 99, old age and debility; 17, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 27; Brahmin, 42; Lingaet, 6; Bhattia, 8; Hindu of other caste, 665; Hindu low caste, 147; Musalman 263; Parsee, 45; Jew, 5; Native Christian, 38; Eurasian, 1; European, 4; and Negro-African 2. The total number of births was 339 as against 420 the corresponding period of last year, and 300 the average over the past five years. The death rate according to the new census was 69·58 per thousand.

SPORTING NEWS.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

The annual athletic sports in connection with the Grant Medical College, were held yesterday on the grounds of the Hindu Gymkhana. This was the third meeting of the Medical College Gymkhana and was a decided success and an improvement upon the two previous meetings. There was a very large attendance including a number of lady visitors. The competitions were very keenly contested and the students were encouraged by the support and encouragement they received from their principal, Lt. Col. Dimmock, and other members of the College and Hospital Staff, including Lt.-Col. Quicke, Major Meyer, Major Street, Major Herbert, Capt. Hutchinson and Captain Dickinson. A programme of sixteen events was gone through in a most plucky manner and thanks to the starter, (Captain Dickenson) punctuality could not be neglected. Students were most enthusiastic and some of the competitions were most cleverly arranged, affording great interest to a very large crowd that had gathered and could not be prevented from crushing, as there were no enclosures. Two of the events were ladies' competitions. One was the Ribbon Race and the other the Market Race. The former required the Ladies to sit around a barrel full of ribbons of different colours. Gentlemen to run to the ladies with a piece of ribbon. Ladies to select a piece of ribbon from the barrel of the same colour, and give the same over to the gentlemen. Gentlemen to run back. This was won by Miss Soares, Miss Glaicey being a good second were required. In the next event gentlemen to sit around a basket full of vegetables. Ladies to run to them with small empty baskets and lists of vegetables. Gentlemen to fill the baskets according to the lists. Ladies to run back In this race Miss Moskovitch took the first prize while Miss Meneses got the second. A Tug-of-war concluded the long programme and Miss Dimmock gave away the prizes to the successful competitors. Mr. Cowper secured the Championship Cup for all-round athletics presented by the late Dr. Sha's admirers. The professors and tutors of the College also gave prizes as under: For 100, yards race, by Capt. I. T. R. Hutchinson, I.M.S.; for 1 mile, Capt. Gordon-Tucker, I.M.S., for 1 mile, Major Meyer, I.M.S.; for Hurdles, Major Collis Barry, I.M.S.; for High Jump, Col. Dimmock, I.M.S.; for Long Jump, Major Childe, I.M.S.; for Pole Jump, Capt. Novis, I.M.S.; for Putting the weight (16 lbs.) The Tutors; for 3 Mile Bicycle Race, Major Herbert; for Gymnastics, Dr. R. Row; for Tug or War, Col. Quicke.

Col. Dimnock then made a few remrks expressing his satisfaction at the meeting, and the enjoyable function was brought to a clos by three [illegible] for Col. and Mrs. Dimmock.

PUBLC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE AKBAR MANUFACTURING AND PRESS COMPANY.

The twenty-ninth annual general meeting of Shareholders of the Company was held yesterday at the registered office, 10 Forbes Street. Mr. M. C. Dharamsey, chairman of the board of directors, presiding.

The directors' report stated among other things:—Your directors have pleasure in submitting to the shareholders their annual report on the working of the Company along with the audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account of the Company made up to 31st December 1906. The working of the Company has resulted in a net profit of Rs. 66,614-14-2, which with a balance of Rs. 838-14-3 brought forward from the last year's account, gives a total sum of Rs. 67,453-12-5, to the credit of profit and loss account, which result, your directors, trust you will regard more satisfactory, than the previous year. Your directors regret to inform you that the Company's branch factories at Ahmednagar, Khundwa and Burhanpur did not do satisfactory pressing work partly owing to the smallness of the crop and partly on account of raw cotton having been purchased at Ahmednagar and taken away to Sholapur, Barsi, &c., by the owners of the mills. A new press at Bagmar, which is about 7 miles distant from Khundwa, has been started by another party this season and having reduced its rate of pressing to Rs. 1-8-0 per bale including hoops and gunnies, the rate of Khundwa pressing had required to be likewise reduced to Rs. 2-8-0 for Khundwa goods and Re. 1-6-0 for Bagmar goods including hoops and gunnies to face the competition. Your directors apprehend that if the above competition is continued, it will affect the pressing revenue of Khundwa and Burhanpur hereafter. Your directors feel pleasure to state that Company's Bombay Press did satisfactory business this completed year. With a view to meet the increasing demands of our Bombay constitution to store their unpressed stuff, your directors have been making extra accommodation for the purpose in the press buildings. Your directors feel pleasure to inform you that the new Double Cylinder Engine by Messrs. Renesons Sims and Jefferies, which was in course of erection last year, has been working very satisfactory. Your directors are glad to inform you that the negotiations which were going on last year to arrange for the Joint Working of wool-cleaning work at Bombay have resulted favourably. The joint working agreement thereof was executed in July last for the period ending 31st December 1907. Your directors beg to inform you that the Company's buildings and machinery have been insured for a sum of Rs. 4,04,663. According to the articles of association of the Company your directors leave you to appoint directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election. Your directors also request you to appoint two auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The directors' report and audited accounts were approved and adopted. The profit of Rs. 67,453-12-5 was to be appropriated as the directors recommended, and a dividend of Rs. 175 was declared. The appointment of Mr. Fazalbhoy Meherali Chinoy, made by the board in place of Mr. Shavakshah Cowasjee Dinshaw, resigned, was confirmed, Mr. M. C. Dharamsey and Mr. Shapurjee Burjorjee Broacha, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Messrs. Bapoojee Pestonjee Wadia, and Shapurjee, Bomonjee Billimoria were re-appointed auditors for the current year with a remuneration of Rs. 175 each per annum. The best thanks of the shareholders were accorded to Messrs. Hajibhoy Laljee and Co., the Secretaries and Treasurers, and to the directors, for conducting the Company's affairs so very satisfactorily. The proceedings closed with the customary compliment to the chairman.

JUBILEE MILL.

The twenty-first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Jubilee Manufacturing Company, Limited, was held on Wednesday afternoon at the registered office No. 38, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, Sir Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following extracts are taken from the directors report:—During the year under review the Company has made a net profit of Rs. 1,33,689 including the balance brought forward from last account. Out of this your directors paid an interim dividend at Rs. 25 per share leaving Rs. 1,12,614 which they propose to dispose of as follows:—To the payment of a dividend at Rs. 45 per share Rs. 37,935; to carry to the machinery depreciation fund, Rs. 40,000; to the payment of bonus to the staff, Rs. 4,000 to carry forward Rs. 10,679. Your directors regret to say that Rs. 8,553 are due by Messrs. Talati and Co. for yarn delivered to them which they have failed to pay as yet.

The directors' report and accounts made up to 31st December 1906, were adopted and a dividend of Rs. 45 per share was declared, Messrs. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit and Cowasji Jehangir who retired by rotation were re-elected directors, Messrs. Nusservanji S. Jamsetji and Nowroji A. Bomonji were re-appointed auditors.

COORLA MILL.

The thirty-fifth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, was held on Wednesday afternoon at the office of the Company, No. 38, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay, Sir J. Cowasji Jehangir, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The directors' report showed:—During the year under review the Company has made net profit of Rs. 2,06,139 including the balance brought forward from last account. Out of this your directors paid an interim dividend of Rs. 40 per share, leaving Rs. 2,58,139 which they propose to dispose of as follows:—To the payment of a dividend at Rs. 50 per share, Rs. 65,000; to carry to the machinery depreciation fund, Rs. 1,00,000 to carry to the new engines and boiler fund Rs. 65,000; to the payment of bonus to the staff, Rs. 5,000; to the compassionate fund account, Rs. 3,000; to carry forward Rs. 15,139.

The directors' report and accounts made up to 31st December, 1906, were adopted, and a dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share was declared. The retiring directors Dr. Cowasji Pestonji and Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, were re-elected, and Mr. Narowji A. Bomonji re-appointed auditor. The usual compliment to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. Much watchfulness must be exercised at all times, and the earliest evidences of ill health must be immediately checked, or a slight illness may result in a serious malady. Relaxed and sore throat, diphtheria, quinsy, coughs, chronic cough, bronchitis, and most other pulmonary affections will be relieved by rubbing this cooling Ointment into the skin as near as practicable to the seat of mischief. This treatment, so simple and effective, is admirably adapted for the removal of the diseases during infancy and youth. Old asthmatic invalids will derive marvellous relief from the use of Holloway's remedies, which have brought round many such sufferers, and re-established health after every other means had signally failed.

BOMBAY POLICE TROUBLES.

Magistrate's Decision.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case in which Atmaram Jivaji, Police Sepoy, No. 1062, was charged with disobeying the orders of the Commissioner of Police in that he attended, and took a prominent part in a meeting of the Police sepoys held to discuss the alleged Police grievances in spite of an order issued by the Police Commissioner prohibiting the policemen from attending or participating in such meetings.

Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, prosecuted, while Mr. Binning, Barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Dikshit, Dhanjishaw and Sunderdas, Solicitors, with Mr. Balubhai, Pleader, defended the accused.

His Worship, in delivering the judgment of the Court, said:—

The accused is charged that he being a Police Officer on the 4th April, wilfully attended a meeting of members of the Police Force to discuss subjects connected with that Force, without the permission of the Commissioner of Police, knowing that the Commissioner of Police had issued an order forbidding such act, which order it was his duty as a Police Officer to obey, and that he thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 18, of Bombay Act IV. of 1902.

The evidence shows that the Commissioner of Police on April 1st issued an order (Exhibit A.) the 2nd para. of which was as follows: "The Commissioner of Police under the provisions of Section 12 of Bombay Act IV of 1902 hereby prohibit any member of the Police Force from calling or attending a meeting to discuss any subject connected with the Police Force, without his permission. The evidence of Superintendents Nolan and Williamson, shows that accused on the 4th April attended a meeting of members of the Police Force in the gardens at Charni Road, to discuss subjects connected with the Force, and it is clear from the evidence of the Commissioner of Police that he never gave permission for such a meeting.

It is further established in my opinion that accused who was neither on leave, nor under suspension, wilfully attended the meeting, knowing the subject for which it had been called and knowing that such a meeting had been prohibited by the Commissioner of Police. Evidence was given by the prosecution to the effect that the Commissioner's order was read to the members of the Police Force, at a muster parade on April 2nd, and its translation was subsequently read at section parades on April 3rd at 4 p.m. and April 4th at 8 a. m. accused being on night duty, was not present at the parades on April 2nd and April 4th, he was only present at the parade on the 3rd. Great stress was laid by Mr. Binning on the fact that the delivery book shows that the order was not received by Inspector O'Keeffe that the order was not purport to have been received until that date, and that Shaikh Ismail Shaikh, who is alleged to have read the order, denies that he read it until the 4th.

Three defence witnesses, Tukaram, Abdul Rahim and Kazi Esoo Babaji also denied that any circular was read on the 3rd, but from their demeanour and from the fact that they are Police Officers, who themselves attended the meeting on the 4th, I am of opinion that their evidence is of little value I believe. I believe the statement of Superintendent Walton and Sadcaram Parushram that the reason why the 6 circulars sent to Inspector. O'Keeffe on the 3rd were entered on the 4th was because the delivery book was at Mr. O'Keeffe's office when the circular were sent. The latter was out but says that the matter was reported to him by his jamadar when he returned. I also believe the statement of the Jamadar Shaik Mahomed Shaik Adam that accused was present on the 3rd when the circular was read out.

Quite apart from this, the evidence of Inspector Sykes and of Superintendents Nolan and Williamson shows that accused was well aware of the order, for when Mr. Sykes asked him in his way to the meeting whether he had heard the Commissioner's orders regarding the collecting of sepoys for the purpose of holding meetings the accused replied "Ha Saheb" and Superintendents Nolan and Williamson who were present at the meeting itself say that the accused was one of the first to speak, that in his speech he referred to the Commissioner's circular prohibiting the policemen from meeting and said that the Police Officers had come to discuss for their stomach's sake and it would not matter if they were sent to Jail. I am of opinion from their evidence that the meeting was held for the purpose of uniting in an orderly manner to take joint action with respect to the claims of the Police, but I think it is quite clear that accused acted wilfully knowing that the Commissioner of Police had forbidden a meeting of that nature. The only question for determination is whether the order was an order relating to the discipline and general government of the Force within the meaning of Section 12. It is a well-known principle of English constitutional law that meetings for the purpose of eliciting or altering public opinion on any matter are perfectly legal and if further it is the intention of the promoters to get up a petition to Government, the meeting will have the additional sanction of the Bill of Rights. But this right of public meeting is a right which citizens enjoy in the civil capacity only. When once they assume the responsibility of public service the State has a right to modify the liberties in accordance with public expediency and it frequently exercises that right. It is to the members of the Police Force that the public looks for its sense of secure and peace and meetings held by members to discuss matter connected with that Force may, under certain circumstances, be detrimental to that sense of security. Discipline, I take it, means the measures adopted to render a person or persons orderly and subject to control. It is well known that while meetings are being held in an orderly manner there is a danger owing to the absence of rules of procedure and of a central governing authority that the persons taking part in the same may become less liable to control. Section 16 of the Bombay Police Act provides that every Police Officer is to be deemed to be always on duty unless he is on leave or under suspension, and I am of opinion that the order of the Commissioner although it prohibited an act which as private citizens the Officers concerned would have had every right to perform was an order relating to discipline and general government within the meaning of Section 12 of the Bombay Police Act, and that the question of the expediency of issuing such orders rested with him. As a large number of persons are concerned in this and similar prosecutions I have decided under the provisions of Section 493 of the Criminal Procedure Code to refer to the decision of the High Court the following questions of law:—(1) Whether the order of the Commissioner of Police dated April 1st was an order within the meaning of Section 12 of Bombay Police Act IV of 1902. (2) Whether such order was an order within the meaning of Section 18 which it was the duty of the accused as a Police Officer to obey.

Subject to the decision of the High Court on this reference I convict the accused and pending such decision I order him to be released on bail for Rs. 25 and one surety for the like amount.

DURING the week ending the 9th of April 124 chests of opium were removed from the Warehouse in Bombay. Of these 5 were shipped to Cutch-Mandvi, 1 to Zanzibar, 1164 were purchased by the Madras Government, and 2 by the Farmer of Jetpur Taluka. During the week 79 chests were imported from Indore.

KESHRANJAN OIL PROMOTES THE GROWTH.
KESHRANJAN OIL ARRESTS THE FALL.
KESHRANJAN OIL STRENGTHEN THE ROOT.
KESHRANJAN OIL THE GREAT CURE FOR BALDNESS.
FOR THE HAIR
Price per phial—Re. 1, Packing and postage, As. 5.

Our Specific for Diabetes:—Cures Diabetes insipidus and mellitus. It entirely removes general weakness, excretion of large quantity of urine having a faint apple-like odour and a high *Specific gravity*, dryness and harshness of skin, constipation, constant thirst, failure of general health with a sense of burning in palms and soles, diminution in weight, slight oedema of legs, chloroform-like smell of breath, sponginess of gums, constant sense of sinking at stomach, with vo acious appetite, acid eructation, drowsiness of spirit, &c. Price per two boxes with a phial of oil. Rs. 5 Packing and postage, As. 10.

Prescript

THE LADIES' CORNER.

HOW TO TAKE CARE OF THE HAIR.

If the average woman were accused of neglecting her hair she would doubtless be very indignant, but the fact remains that, while giving enough attention to her crowning glory to keep it clean, nine woman out of every ten really do neglect it. Every woman's hair requires individual treatment, and because some special tonic or hair wash suits your friends hair that is no argument that it is going to suit yours. The hair is invariably an index of physical health, its abundance and tone depending upon the strength and vigour of the entire system, and no physical charm suffers more quickly from the disease and sickness of the body than does this one. Overwork and worry—indeed, everything that exhausts the vitality of the body—will cause the hair to change in colour and quality and to fall out.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

In taking proper care of the hair therefore, the first thing necessary for its health and beauty is absolute cleanliness. This is as important for the hair as for the skin, for as well as abundance there should be the right tone and gloss. The hair should only be shampooed once in every five weeks—if living in a clean atmosphere once in six weeks is sufficient. There are many shampoos to choose from some suitable for dark hair and others for blonde, but a very pleasant wash for all is a beaten egg mixed with a gill of warm water (not hot enough to cook the egg). Mix a pinch of chlorate of potash with this, and use. Care should be taken after this, as after any other shampoo, to thoroughly rinse the hair in several different waters, each one colder than the preceding one, having the last one absolutely cold. This frees the hair from all sickness, and prevents cold being taken.

CHOICE OF BRUSH.

Proper brushing is a most important item for keeping the hair in good health and care should be taken in selecting the right kind of brush. The brush with bristles set close which slips off the hair like a pad, is of no earthly use—it neither brushes out the dandruff nor invigorates the hair. Choose a brush with tolerably long bristles and those not set too closely together and if economy has to be considered put the value in the bristles and not in the back. Divide the hair in partings not more than an inch between, and brush well each side of the parting. The comb used should be one having all big teeth, set wide apart and see that the comb is perfect as a single broken tooth will often play havoc with the hair by splitting and breaking it.

LAND REVENUE CHANGES.

The following orders have been passed by Government on the question regarding the assesment of patasthal lands, which had engaged their attention for some time:—

"Consideration of these papers points to the conclusion that the occasional assesment, under section 55 of the Land Revenue Code, of patasthal lands in tracts where the rainfall is precarious is open to objection. It will necessitate annual inspection of all 'pats' or irrigation channels, or as reertain the volume and duration of their flow, and that, at all events approximate, measurement of areas irrigated from them, with possibly an estimation of the productiveness of the crop. These operations will haveto be performed in the first instance by the village officers, whose work will have to be closely checked by Circle Inspectors and superior officers. This will entail a considerable amount of labour, more, probably, than would be commensurate with the additional revenue derived : openings would also be given for exactions by village officers and lower subordinates. In the opinion of Government, it will be far preferable to adopt a broad and liberal policy, and to abolish patasthal assessment altogether in the precarious areas. The amount of revenue thus sacrificed will not be large. In the Central Division, the total patasthal assessment for water charge alone has been estimated at some 4½ lakhs of rupees levied from about 130,000 acres, and it has been calculated that by abolishing patasthal assessment in precarious tracts some 50,000 to 60,000 acres at the outside will receive exemption at sacrifice of a lakh to a lakh and a half of revenue. The sacrifice is not heavy,and the result will be a much needed stimulus to private enterprise in the husbanding of the supply of minor rivers, streams and nalas, and the irrigation of the small acres commanded by them. At present there is a danger that a cultivator who takes water from a pat may be called on to pay assessment even though the pat may fail at a critical time, while the man who makes no use of the water may obtain a remission or suspension of assessment. Such a danger must discourage the full utilisation of the water. If, on the other hand, the water is absolutely free, every drop of it will be utilised, the general value of the crop will be improved, and, possibly, in times of scarcity, employment will be provided, both for making the small works required, and for cultivating the irrigated crop. The Government of India on the recommendation of the Irrigation Commission have accepted the principle of liberality to the cultivators of irrigated land, and the encouragement of irrigation by every possible means in the arid portions of the Deccan. For the purpose of constructing wells they are willing even that free grants of money should be made, although no additional revenue will be derived in consequence. It will be in full accordance with this policy to refrain from assessing for water lands of precarious tracts which may be irrigated from the small channels and dams constructed by the enterprise of the cultivator.

"2. The Governor in Council is accordingly pleased to direct that in talukas specified blow, which are all undoubtedly precarious tracts, patasthal assessment shall be abolished :—District.—Sholapur Taluas, All Talukas. District Ahmednagar.—Taluka, Shevgaon, Jamkhed, Karjat, Nevasa, Rahuri, Sangamner, and Kopargaon. District Poona—Taluka Indapur, and Bhimthadi.

As regards other talukas, Collectors should make recommendations. In most cases it will be found that there are distinguishable from one another pats, and bandharas [whether temporary (kacha) or permanent (pucka)], the supplies of which are fairly certain or decidedly precarious. In most instances the maximum rate on the pat will be a tolerable *prima facie* guide. The dividing line may probably be put at Rs. 5. But this will not, in all cases, be a trustworthy guide. The selection, therefore, of pats for exemption must be made after inspection by the Sub-divisional or Settlement Officer, as the case may be. Where the rate exceeds Rs. 5 he will have to make a good case for exemption : and where it is below that figure, for retention of the patasthal assessment. Where the taluka is under settlement, the recommendations should be made in the settlement report and recommendation made in reports already submitted will be disposed of in the orders issuing on them. In other cases, the Collector will make a separate report to Government containing his recommendations, and showing their financial effect. To the report a statement should be appended showing for every pat, whether exempted or not, (1) the village, (2) character of bandhara, kacha, or pucka (3) maximum rate, (4) total patasthal assessment, (5) whether exempted or retained, (6) total of (4) for all patasthal villages, and (7) remaining patasthal assesment after deduction of total exemptions from (6),

"3. For those pats on which the patasthal assessment is retained, it will be necessary to provide a system of remissions in case of failure of water-supply. It is fairly established that the supply of these small irrigation channels varies roughly with the taluka rainfall. In the case, however, of streams which communicate directly with theWestern Ghats, this may not always be the case. But taking the shortage of rainfall below the average as a starting guide, the Collector, if he has reliable information that the pats have failed, should by the 15th December in each year, announce a remission, roughly adjusted to his estimate of failure, of 4 annas, 8 annas, or 12 annas in the rupee of the recorded assessment in all the pats of the talukas, with any notorious or well established exceptions. Beyond this, no inquiry should ordinarily be made regarding individual villages or pats.

"4. The Collector will make the decision on his own authority, but will report for the information of the Commissioner, who should submit a general report for his Division to Government. The Collector in testing his information, and the Commissioner in examining the Collector's reports, will be careful to secure equality of treatment by comparison of similar tracts. Thus, much the same measure of liberality would probably be required in Pimpalner of West Khandesh, as in Kalvan and Baglan of Nasik and *vice versa*.

"5. It should be understood that by the abolition of patasthal assessment it is not intended to injure any rights which the holders of lands subject to that assessment now have to the water of the streams. Those rights should continue to be entered in the revenue record. The construction of additional bandharas or similar works on any streams should be subject to veto by the Collector, which should be exercised with due regard to the exercise of existing right and the capacity of stream. The Collector will not usually object unless applied to by a person whose right has been so recorded and the Collector's prior permission will no longer be required for new irrigation within the tracts to which these orders may be extended."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly, harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BY THE WAY.

THE CANADIAN FLAG.

Canadians have long been seeking a national flag besides the Union flag which they share with the rest of the Empire. All suggestions hitherto brought forward have failed owing to the introduction of racial or religious symbols. Recently the question has been opened again by a proposal of Mr. Ernest Girardot, who was the Dominion Commissioner to the Milan Exhibition of last year. Mr. Girardot's design has been reproduced during the past few weeks in the leading Canadian newspapers. It contains in the left-hand top quarter a Union Jack, with a beaver-stamped maple leaf in the quarter beneath. The rest of the flag is covered with nine vertical stripes, one for each of the nine Dominion provinces. To the objection that his proposed flag is suspiciously like the United States flag Mr. Girardot replies that no nation has a monopoly of bars or stripes. A similar objection, he says, was made to the Australian national flag, on which there is a star for each province.

THE SHADOW OF THE KING.

The Zill-as-Sultan ("Shadow of the King)" who has just been deprived by the Shah of the Governorship of Ispahan, was at one time a great figure in Persia and to some observers seemed likely enough to become King of Persia. He was the eldest son of the last Shah but one, Nasir-ad-Din, and half-brother of the late Shah, Muzaffar-ad-Din. His mother was Nasir-ad-Din's first love, a beautiful peasant girl whom the Shah one day saw washing linen in a stream. As she was not of royal rank her son was debarred from the succession, but he was Nasir-ad-Din's favourite son and a far abler man than his half-brother the Heir-apparent. He was ruler of at least a third of Persia and had collected money, artillery, and well-drilled soldiers; but his father's jealousy became aroused, and the Zill-as-Sultan, some twenty years ago, was deprived of his artillery and all his provinces except Ispahan. He is described as "firm and sometimes perhaps unscrupulous, a hard but just master, wily as a Governor in Persia has need to be, unprejudiced, unfanatical, generous with many virtues and few foibles" and a pronounced Anglophile.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

The interesting experiment of the Chief Constable of Hull in having juvenile offenders called before him with a view to keeping them out of the police court has its counterpart in most of the villages in France, where the mayor, before whom the matter is first laid, calls up the delinquents for a private hearing. He acts thus as head of the police, and custom has empowered him to inflict small fines where parents or guardians are at fault or as a stimulus to parental punishment and better supervision, such fines going to the poor-box of the commune. There are no expenses whatever attached to this procedure, nor of course can the mayors' decision be enforced by law. It is a preliminary measure of conciliation, but should the decision be rejected the ordinary process of law can be resorted to. There is a patriarchal air about it, but on the whole the system works well. Even in the matter of summonses for debt in France, such as form the bulk of our county court cases, a preliminary notice is sent from the court to the debtor and creditor calling them before the judge for conciliation. This notice is sent by post and does not need a stamp. These cases are rapidly heard before the ordinary court business, and the judge tenders his advice. Should either of the parties not appear, or decline to accept the ruling, a summons can be taken out and made returnable in the ordinary way. Not to appear at the conciliation sitting or to reject the decision then come to may have an unfavourable influence at the second hearing for the objector.

THINGS GREEN.

The express was sliding over the Lincolnshire plain, and the carriage was rocking from the combined effects of the natural oscillation and the gale buffeting against the windows. In one corner sat a young man of precise appearance, and opposite him another young man—anything but precise. The latter drew a sheet of notepaper from his pocket, and, using a book as a desk, began the attempt of writing. The precise young man observed this with some superciliousness. "You'll never manage in that way," he volunteered, "I'll show you what to do." So saying he drew from his bag a thick piece of wood, about two feet by six inches, with two nails sticking out at each end. He also produced a long piece of string, which he proceeded to tie to the luggage rack over his head. He then attached the string to the piece of wood by the four nails in such a way that he could rest his elbow on the board, which thus swung freely. "Much the best way," he said. "You see, by my method the oscillation of the train is counteracted." And, laying a piece of paper on the board, he rested his arm on the board, and began to write. At the second word the carriage gave a lurch and the young man's elbow shot out, and his pen performed a spider-like movement over his paper. His fellow-traveller smiled, and went on writing easily on his crossed knees.

HELIGOLAND.

Heligoland is hardly big enough to be made into "a second Cronstadt," as is rumoured to be the German Government's intention. The whole island is only one mile long, and only three-quarters of a square mile in superficial area. The 'Underland' is a mere shelf of sand, crowded with houses, nestling under the south-east cliff; the Overland, which rises sheer all round the island to a height of over 200 feet, is reached either by a light of 192 stone steps or, more conveniently, by a steam lift. To judge by the case of Cuxhaven—where the long line of defence works along the dunes, swarming with marine recruits, form a greater attraction than the sea-bathing itself—the proposed fortifications would still further enhance the popularity of Heligoland, already perhaps, with its annual list of from 20,000 to 25,000 visitors, the most fashionable of German watering-places. Bathing is not on the island itself, but on a sandbank a mile from the shore, and ferry-boats ply to and fro from seven o'clock in the morning till four in the afternoon, that return fare costing only 80 pfennig.

SUMMARY GOVERNMENT.

One of the stories told of the Zill-as-Sultan's ferocity illustates what government in Persia was a generation ago, whatever it may be under the new "constitutional" *regime*. A certain merchant who had been excessively taxed by the Zill-as-Sultan appealed to the Shah and received an order enjoining the Zill-as-Sultan to make restitution and to be more careful in future in respecting the rights of the Shah's subjects. The Prince read the decree, looked keenly at the man for a moment and sarcastically exclaimed: "Ha! so you thought to frigten me by reporting me to the Shah. You are indeed a brave man! I little thought you a man of such courage. So brave a man as you must indeed have a brove heart—a large heart! I must see your heart and learn courage from you!" Then in a louder voice he cried to his servants "Take out his heart!" The menials seized the merchant, cut him open on the spot and tearing out his heart presented it on a dish to the Prince.

PIGEON POST IN THE LEEWARD ISLANDS.

An attempt is being made to establish a pigeon post between Montserrat and Antigua. Some homers have been imported from England, and as soon as they have increased sufficiently, attempts to establish a regular post between the two islands will be made. If the experiment is successful the movements of steamers will be known in Montserrat soon after telegraphic news has reached Antigua, and shipments of fruit and other perishable things can be got ready without fear of their having to lie on the wharves and rot owing to the non-arrival of an overdue steamer.

A WARNING TO READERS.

"Books should be taken in doses no bigger than music or pictures. There is more drunkenness in a book than in all the vineyards of France."—Mr. Arthur Symons in the "Saturday Review."

Good stranger, if you see me reel,
Be not deluded into thinking
(As many would) that I reveal
The consequence of over-drinking.
For, yesterday, a book I read
Too much of got into my head.

And, often, an excessive line
That I may indiscreetly swallow.
Produces the effect of wine,
When shameful exhibitions follow:
And poetry produces those
Results more rapidly than prose.

For instance, I do but scan
A single verse of Rudyard Kipling,
I wear the visage of a man
Demoralized by chronic tippling;
While Swinburne stimulates in me
The violence of "d and d."

Or, if by some appalling chance
I should indulge in Mrs. Hemans,
You can't distinguish at a glance
My symptoms from "delirium tremens;"
And I espy in every speck
A boy upon a burning deck.

But, gentle reader, even worse
Is its effect than just exceeding
Your proper quantity of verse
When you take to *mix* your reading—
Put you have drunk in quite enough
Of this intoxicating stuff.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

A FOREWORD IN PARENTHESIS.

(The Lyric hero's name is not really Jack. It is Anthony But naval heroes of the stage must not mind if they are all, so to speak, Jack Tarred with the same name. They are so uniform in themselves that one feels they would not be themselves in uniform unless they were Jacks. A naval hero by any other name would not smell as breezy. "They all Love Jack"—which means that the girls do. And it is for the girls, obviously, that such plays as "The Little Admiral" are written. Very well then.)

LIEUT. LEWIS WALLER.

"Jack's the boy for work ; Jack's the boy for play." That is what Mr. Haydene Coffin used to sing to us in "The Geisha." And that is what Mr. Horace Hodges and Mr. T. Wigney Percyval say to us in "The Little Admiral"—only that, with a more observant sense of the proportion of things, they see that their statement that "Jack's the boy for play" takes precedence of their intimation that "Jack's the boy for work." Lieut Lewis Waller is quite "a devil of a fellow" when we first make his acquaintance. He is very British, but he hates British work. He is not exactly lazy, for even when he does nothing he does it with a dash. Perhaps his temperament may be fairly graphically pictured in the observation that he is the sort of man to smash his glass in the fireplace when he has finished his last drink. I don't say that Lieut. Lewis Waller does this ; but I do say that he might at any moment And if he did, he would make the identity of his temperament unmistakable by placing one foot on the rail of the fender and sinking his head into his folded arms on the mantelpiece.

Lieut. Lewis Waller is up to his chin in debt. (This is not why he holds his chin very high in the air, as if he felt the bills chafing it. It is merely a habit of his.) And for all the effect his unpaid bills have upon his mind and his mode of living, he might be a Sheridan or a Brummell or a D'Orsay—or a Progressive County Councilman. But a good influence comes into his life in the form—the very charming form, for she is in reality Miss Evelyn Millard—of a poor governess ; and, as this poor governess overhears that the gay young rascal will miss a legacy of £60,000 if he does not earn promotion in three years, it may be taken for granted that she works very diligently for his reformation. It may also be taken for granted that he does earn the requisite promotion, and that the governess becomes his bride. Naturally, this simple little story has its moment when the motive of the governess wears a note of interrogation, but that is really a blessing in disguise, for it gives Lieut. Lewis Waller the opportunity of memorising back into the happy regions of mid-Georgian romance, and fetching therefrom a solution of the difficulty which for generations, has never been known to fail. In a word, Lieut. Lewis Waller pleads poverty, and the governess, despite her impression that the fortune has been lost, loves him all the same—if not better. Miss Evelyn Millard is one of the most graceful of heroines, and the hero could not possibly be in better hands than those of Mr. Waller.

PAUL DEMETRIUS.

One of the most interesting events of the moment in Theatreland is Mr. Beerbohm Tree's revival of Mr. Outram Tristram's thrilling Russian drama, "The Red Lamp," in which the actor comes before us once more (to many he will appear for the first time) as that wily old ferret of the Secret Police, Paul Demetrius. I am sure we well know, and gratefully acknowledge, what Mr. Tree has done at the Haymarket and His Majesty's in the lofty department of Shakespeare. In this connection let us make particular obeisance to his Falstaff in "The Merry Wives of Windsor." Nor are we ever likely to forget his splendid encouragement of Mr. Stephen Phillips. But when we go over in our minds the many and various character Portraits of his gallery, we almost always pause longest before the intensely interesting figure of his Paul Demetrius. The white-haired old gentleman, with the soft, quick walk, the wide but cunning eye, the absent manner, and the watchful mind, who, like Nadget of "Martin Chuzzlewit," knows everything but knows nothing, is a personality of Mr. Tree's stage work that stands out from his record in even bolder relief than his Svengali of "Trilby." Demetrius was a creation, and a creation which will always be identified solely with Mr. Tree and his art. Svengali and his characteristics, outward and inward, were common property before Mr. Tree even read Du Maurier's novel. The thin, sallow-faced, black-bearded mesmerist of the famous *Punch* artist's book was on the "negative" of the public mind long before Mr. Tree gave his impression of the portrait at the Haymarket. We knew exactly what he had to wear and do before he came upon the stage and wore and did it. We went to the Haymarket to see how closely he could follow Du Maurier's instructions. He followed them marvellously well—better, perhaps, than any other actor of the time, because the character was one that appealed to him, and because he had the physical qualifications. But compared with Paul Demetrius, Svengali was a "reach-me-down."

AN ALARMING REPORT.

I wonder if Mr. Tree remembers a certain night at the Haymarket when during the performance of "The Red Lamp," something happened in the theatre that made actors and audience alike nearly jump out of their skins. We had come to the thrilling perspiring, edge-of-the-precipice part of the play where the aristocratic conspirators against the monarchy were about to fulfil their secret promise to fire the mine that was to blow fashionable St. Petersburg into blue dust. Handsome Laurence Cautly—we used to call him Kyrle Bellew the Second—was the Alexis of the play; and to Alixis, if I rightly remember it, had fallen the duty of firing the fuse. Anyhow I know it was when the conspiracy was on the verge of its pratical issue and there was a fearful silence on the stage and in the auditorium that something went off with a bang in the stalls.

"THE CHAMBERLAIN'S CHARGE."

The newspaper notices of the death of old "Dick" Mansell, the father of comic opera in London, were unanimous in their allusion to the famous manager's encounter with the Lord Chamberlain over the dresses of some of the ladies who were prominent—more prominent than was proper, the Chamberlain considered—in a ballet at the St. James's Theatre. But none recalled the witty lines written by Henry S. Leigh on the subject, and published, after their appearance in (I think) the "World," in a small volume entitled "Gillott and Goosequill." Let me quote first one verse of Leigh's scathing little ballad "The Chamberlain's Charge":

In concluding his hint
(Which is written for print),
The Lord Chamberlain cannot but feel
That all girls who combine
In a ballet to shine
Should be draped from the chin to the heel.
It the public desire
To behold and admire
Pretty shoulders and beautiful necks,
They have only to call
At some nobleman's ball,
To observe the "elite" of the sex,
The Lord Chamberlain trusts
No ironical thrusts
May diminish the praise he deserves ;
But a dance on the stage
In our profligate age
Is too much for the Chamberlain's nerves!

Lord Sydney, the Chamberlain in question, was the recipient of private as well as public chaff over his well-meant but futile protest; but he ran the gauntlet with a good-natured smile, and tried not to look annoyed even when one of the lighter spirits of his club, who knew him to be by no means personally prejudiced against ballet as a form of entertainment (or an entertainment of form), fixed Leigh's lines to a strumming accompaniment, and greeted him one night, in the presence of many a high official and highly-starched colleague, with the ribald refrain :—

Lord., S., you're aware,
Is a statesman who ne'er
From the cause of morality swerves;
But such horrible sights
As young women in tights
Are "too" much for the Chamberlain's nerves!

Dick Mansell himself was not less cutting. He carried out the "doggerel bard's" suggestion of the girls being "draped from the chin to the hill" by causing the young ladies at the St. James's to skip on in the ballet attired in long night-dresses. Theatrical managers in those times were not so indulgent towards the office of the Lord Chamberlain as they are to-day.

MEN'S FASHIONS AT THE GAIETY.

There is some talk about the possibility of the next piece at the Gaiety containing more than a passing allusion to the subject of men's fashions. This is not because the Gaiety is jealous of the success of The "Lady Dandies' at Daly's, but because it thinks it high time Mr. George Grossmith, junior, a leader of fashion off the stage, did something of the kind on it, and so afford amusement as well as instruction to his legion of male admirers. How would it be for Mr. Grossmith to appear as a writer of gentlemen's dress news, and begin a song something like this—assisted by a chorus of Dandy D'Orsays and Brummellian Beaux ?

I am known among the fellows of the West
As the man who is immaculately dressed ;
And it seems to me but fair
I should tell you what I wear.
I'll begin with the beauties of my vest.
It is open at the chest, as you will see,
In a singularly cunning little V,
There's spotted sort of lime
In triangles—a design
Which I'm told was made exclusively for me.
Confidential Chorus.
It's a very classy garment for the Spring—
For his tailor also fixes up the King.
He is not exactly cheap—
You would say the price was steep ;
But there's nothing else the matter with the thing.

The notion is crowded with splendid possibilities. There could be a verse for every article of outward clothing and when these were exhausted there could be the—well, the usual encore verse

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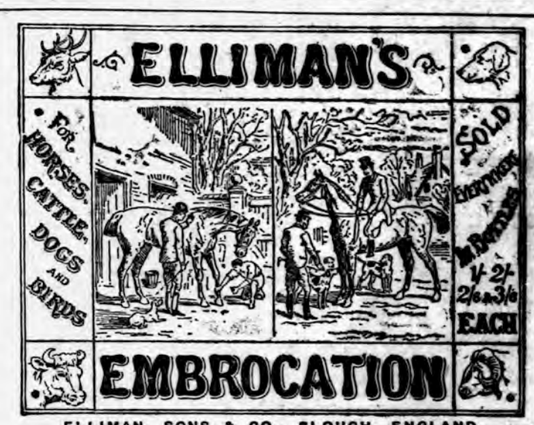

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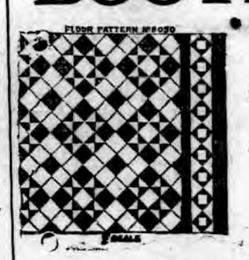

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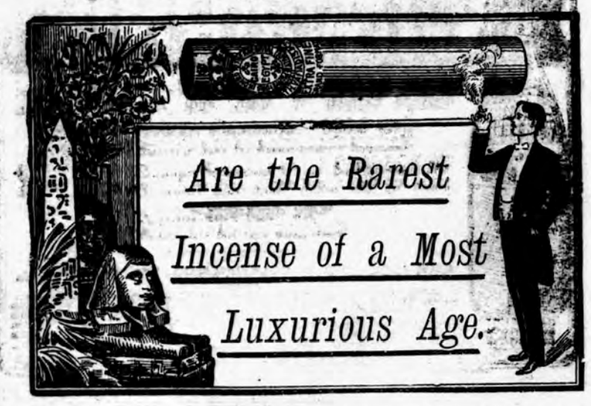

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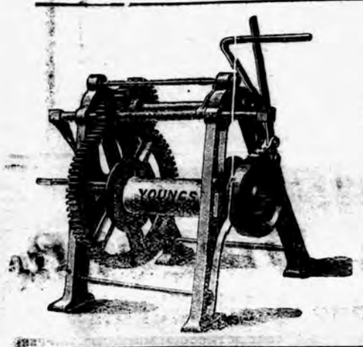

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